

Arthur Small  
18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1006.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.  
STAMPED... 6d.

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,  
SOUTHEND, ESSEX.**

An APPEAL to the various VISITORS to this PLACE and to the FRIENDS of RELIGION generally from the CHURCH ASSEMBLING

IN  
**HIGH-STREET CHAPEL, SOUTHEND,  
ON BEHALF OF A  
NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL,  
TO BE ERECTED (D.V.)  
IN CLIFF TOWN, SOUTHEND.**

For many years the Church and Congregation worshipping here have met in a small and inconvenient place of worship. They have had no proper schoolroom, but have taught the children at the British and Sabbath-schools in a large vestry and in the pews of the chapel. The present chapel only seats 330 persons; the lease only extends over about Twenty-five years longer, and the building is incapable of enlargement. In the winter, notwithstanding its discomfort, the chapel is well filled—in the summer and autumn it is crowded to excess.

The population of Southend is rapidly increasing, and this, together with the great influx of visitors during six months of the year, renders the present chapel altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the neighbourhood. The force of this will be seen when it is stated, that in all the places of worship in Southend, of whatever denomination, only 1,000 sittings are provided for residents and visitors.

Various efforts have been made in former years to obtain funds for the erection of another and better building, but hitherto without success. Since the summer of 1864 the urgency of the case has determined the Church to put forth another and more vigorous effort. A committee has been formed, and is in full working order. A most eligible site has been generously given by the Cliff Town Building Association. Many friends in London and elsewhere have shown themselves thoroughly interested in the movement, and about 730l. have been already promised.

It is intended to build a substantial and commodious chapel, to seat 600 persons, and capable of easy enlargement to accommodate 200 more when necessary. It will be constructed with nave and aisles, upon a plan which will admit of the aisles being closed in the winter, should the congregations be smaller than during the visiting season. The old chapel is to be converted into a spacious schoolroom, which has long been needed. The entire cost of the work will not exceed 2,000l., and we are extremely anxious to accomplish the whole before the end of August in the present year. It has been agreed that two-thirds of the money shall be obtained before any contract is signed, and we earnestly appeal to friends to help us in carrying out this resolution.

Our plea is based upon the following facts:—A new chapel is absolutely necessary in this place, both because seats cannot be provided for visitors, and because Nonconformity cannot take its proper position in the neighbourhood, while represented by the present small, dingy, and uncomfortable building. Our congregation, though doing all they possibly can, are unable to carry out the work alone. It is the great influx of strangers from London and elsewhere which renders the effort mainly necessary. We are anxious that Southend should be attractive to them on the Sabbath as well as at other times; and we appeal to Christian people who have the means, to give us their generous support.

The case is cordially recommended by the following ministers:—

The Rev. Henry Allon, Islington.  
" Jno. Curwen, Plaistow.  
" T. W. Davids, B.A., Colchester.  
" James Fleming, Kentish-town.  
" James Griffin, Hastings.  
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" E. S. Pryce, B.A., Gravesend.  
" Alexander Raleigh, Canonbury.  
" H. R. Reynolds, B.A., President of Cheshunt College.  
" Dr. George Smith, Poplar.  
" J. H. Wilson, London.

Also by Samuel Morley, Esq., of London, and Isaac Perry, Esq., Chesham, who are among the largest contributors. Building Committee appointed by the Church—Rev. A. S. Richardson (minister), Cliff Town, Southend. Mr. Cousins, Southend.  
" Dowsett, do.  
" Crawley, Prittlewell.  
" Tully, Cliff Town, Southend.  
" Underwood, do.  
" Verrall, Southend.

Remittances in Cheques, Stamps, or Post office Orders will be gratefully received and acknowledged by any of the above.

ARCHITECT.  
Mr. W. A. Dixon, 12, Bartholomew-road, Kentish-town.  
BANKERS.  
Messrs. Sparrow, Tuffnell, and Co., Essex Bank, Rochford, Southend, &c.

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|                                    | £   | s. | d. |
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**SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION  
IN LANCASHIRE.**

A Population of FIFTEEN THOUSAND SOULS, and only Rooms for Three Thousand in all the Places of Worship!

The Township of Ince-in-Makerfield, near Wigan, extends over an area of 2,211 acres, and has a population of nearly TEN THOUSAND. In that Township there is ONLY ONE PLACE OF WORSHIP, the small Parish Church!

The District of Scholes, in Wigan (adjoining Ince-in-Makerfield), contains a Population of at least FIVE THOUSAND. In that district, the only Places of Worship are—the Parish Church, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a small Methodist Chapel, and a still smaller Baptist Chapel.

Between these two districts, in the very heart of the dense population, it is intended to build, at a cost of 1,000l., a large Congregational Chapel, in which all the seats shall be free, and also a Sunday-school.

Contributions to the Fund now being raised for this purpose are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Mr. W. M. Hutchings, 13, Marsden-place, Wigan; Mr. Thomas Taylor, Ince, near Wigan, or by the Editor of the "Wigan Examiner," Wigan.

Small sums may be sent in postage stamps. Post-office Orders may be made payable to Mr. W. M. Hutchings, Wigan. Cheques may be crossed on the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co.

On behalf of the Building Committee.  
W. M. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.  
13, Marsden-place, Wigan, Feb. 6, 1865.

**EMANCIPATED SLAVES.  
TWO MILLIONS OF FREED MEN IN AMERICA.**

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in EXETER-HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15th.

LEVI COFFIN, a Member of the Society of Friends, deputed by the Freed-Men's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, and the Rev. Dr. HAYNES, deputed by the National Freed-Men's Relief Association of New York, will address the Meeting, to be followed, it is hoped, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A.; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., the Rev. Wm. L. Thornton, M.A.; Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.; Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.; William E. Baxter, Esq., M.P.; and by other friends of the Slave.

Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON, Bart., will take the Chair, at Seven o'clock.

A Collection for the object will be made.

**STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT**  
BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

**TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**

**MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL  
COMPANY (LIMITED).**

HEAD MASTER: REV. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 25th January. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

**TERMS:**

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.  
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.**

Instituted May 10, 1758, for Children of Both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Treasurer—H. E. GURNEY, Esq.

SEVENTY ORPHAN CHILDREN will be ADMITTED during the year 1865.

Forms to fill up may be obtained of the Secretary. Applications should be made at once, as the list will be closed on the 1st March.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. A donation of 10l. 10s. and upwards constitutes a Governor for Life; 5l. 5s. a Life-Subscriber; Annual Governor, 1l. 1s. and upwards; 10s. 6d. a Subscriber.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

**THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN.**

REEDHAM, NEAR CROYDON.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

The Right Hon. Lord DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., has kindly consented to Preside on the occasion.

The List of Stewards will be shortly published. Gentlemen willing to act as such will oblige by sending in their names to the Office.

T. W. AVELING, Hon. Sec.

No. 10, Poultry.

**HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49,  
GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.**

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

The THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL on behalf of this Institution, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, February 22nd, when

The Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., will Preside.

The List of Stewards will shortly be complete. Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards are requested to forward their names to the Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the Funds are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.; or by any of the Stewards.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

**HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN,  
NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.**

The Committee earnestly seek the sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1811. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,  
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

**NEW ZEALAND—ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION.**

First-class Ships sail monthly to Auckland. No open berths for families. Forty acres of land free. A large party will sail in May, 1865. Apply (prepaid) 3, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London. Agents wanted.

SAMUEL BRAME, Manager.

**MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.**

The Meetings continue to be held every fortnight, attended by large numbers of unfortunates. Many are rescued. Six hundred communications were received last year at one Institution connected with the Movement, from Girls who had previously been in the Homes, and were now comfortably settled in life.

CONTRIBUTIONS to continue the effort will be thankfully received by Mr. John Stahl, Hon. Secretary, 5, Red Lion-square, W.C.; also at the office of the "Record" newspaper, Fleet-street, E.C.; the "Revival" Office, 40, Ludgate-street, E.C.; or at the Union Bank, Temple Bar Branch, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**TWO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED.**

For RETAIL and DISPENSING, a competent ASSISTANT, of gentlemanly address and good character.

Apply to G. Dowman, Pharmaceutical Chemist, High-street, Southampton.

**TWO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of Christian principles, a SITUATION in the above trade. Eight years' experience. Unexceptionable references.**

Address, J. F. J., "Nonconformist" Office.





# THE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, by which the liability of each Shareholder is expressly limited to the amount of Shares held.

CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.  
FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES.

Deposit on Application, 10s. per Share, and 10s. on Allotment.  
Future Calls not to exceed 10s. per Share, nor to be at less intervals than three calendar months.

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Sidney Belsly, Esq., The Cedars, Laurie Park, Sydenham.  
F. Brodigan, Esq., J.P., Piton House, Meate, and the Reform Club, London.  
Alfred Bryant, Esq. (Merchant), Catherine-court, Tower-hill.  
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Herbert Geo. Orlst, Esq., Manchester-street, Marylebone, and Barnsbury-park, Middlesex.  
Thomas Hattersley, Esq. (Chairman of the Estates Bank), Paddington, and Portman-place, Maida-hill.  
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## AUDITORS.

J. J. Andrews, Esq., New Barnet, Herts.  
John Sile Hattersley, Esq., Albert-terrace, Bayswater.  
William Paul Chiff, Esq., 57, Basinghall-street, E.C.

## MEDICAL ADVISER.

R. F. Power, Esq., M.D., 71, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

## HOMOEOPATHIC REFEREE.

Jacob Dixon, Esq., M.D., Great Ormond-street, W.C.

## SOLICITOR.

Henry Ellis, Esq., 29, Bedford-row, W.C.

## BANKERS.

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The Estates Bank, 156, Strand, London.

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W. S. E. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.A., Vice-President of the Institute of the Actuaries.

## GENERAL MANAGER.

G. W. Gidley Lake, Esq.

## SUB-MANAGER.

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## CHIEF OFFICER.

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Plymouth—4, Green Bank .. .. W. H. Thomas.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company was originally formed under the old Joint-stock Companies' Act, and has hitherto been successful: the Directors have consequently determined on enlarging its base of operations and increasing the amount of its capital. The Company have already secured a business yielding nearly £0,000, per annum, together with a large staff of respectable Agents established in some of the most important towns throughout the country, and propose to transact all kinds of Life Insurance, Annuity, and Endowment Business, including that of Insurance against sickness or incapacity for business from accident.

There can be no question that Life Insurance business is of the utmost importance to all classes of the community, and that when properly conducted it is exceedingly profitable to the proprietors. There is no class of public securities of more value as a whole than the shares of Insurance Companies, as will readily be seen by the following table:—

| Name of Company.      | Share. | Paid.     | Dividend.         | Price per Share. |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| Atlas .....           | 50     | 5 0       | 6 per cent.....   | 11 0             |
| Clerical, Medical ..  | 100    | 10 10     | 5 per cent.....   | 24 10            |
| County .....          | 100    | 10 10     | 24 per share..... | 84 0             |
| Charter of England .. | 50     | 2 0       | 84 per cent.....  | 3 10             |
| Crown .....           | 50     | 5 0       | 5 per cent.....   | 23 0             |
| Eagle .....           | 50     | 5 0       | 5 per cent.....   | 7 15             |
| Guardian .....        | 100    | 47 0      | 5 per cent.....   | 69 0             |
| Imperial .....        | 500    | 50 0      | 6 per cent & £15  | 351 10           |
| Law Life .....        | 100    | 10 0      | 6 per cent.....   | 81 0             |
| Liverp. & London ..   | 20     | 2 0       | 6 per cent.....   | 10 0             |
| London Assurance ..   | 25     | 12 10     | £2 1s. per share  | 47 0             |
| Phoenix .....         | 100    | 50 0      | 26 per share..... | 104 0            |
| Provident Life.....   | 100    | 10 0      | 124 per cent..... | 40 0             |
| Rock Life .....       | 5      | 0 10      | 7s. 6d. per share | 8 0              |
| Royal Exchange ..     | Stock  | All paid. | 8 per cent.....   | 305 0            |
| Sun .....             | 100    | All paid. | 7 per cent.....   | 220 0            |
| Union .....           | 200    | 20 0      | 11 per cent.....  | 265 0            |
| Victoria.....         | 50     | 5 0       | 5 per cent.....   | 7 5              |
|                       |        | 244 0     |                   | 1651 10          |

These Shares, it will be observed, are now selling at prices paying a premium of from 50 to 1,000 per cent., and that the totals give nearly 7½ as the average value of each £1 paid.

## NEW FEATURES.

Paid-up Policies to Insurers on equitable terms.  
Deposit Policies in lieu of fixed sums paid down.  
Special Temperance Section.  
Special Homoeopathic Section.

Loans in connection with Life Assurance.

These are the main features of the Company's business, and the Directors feel warranted in expressing their conviction that the shares, as an investment, must prove highly remunerative. The dividends hitherto paid on the capital have been at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum, and there is no doubt that with the Company's extended connections still greater success may be anticipated. One pound is the sum fixed to be paid on each share—viz: 10s. on application and 10s. on allotment. A large number of shares have already been subscribed, and the public are now invited to make application to the Manager, at the office of the Company, or to the Solicitors: but no application will be considered unless the deposit of 10s. on each share shall have been previously paid. Chief Office—14, New King-street, Covent-garden.

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THE TREVELYAN HOTEL,  
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Will be opened this month (FEBRUARY), and will comprise Coffee and Dining-rooms, Commercial-room, Ladies' Coffee-room, Large Dining-saloon and Café Private Apartments, with Bed and Bath-rooms, furnished in the first style of comfort and elegance.

G. WOLFF, Manager.

ALFRED WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Office: No. 7, NORFOLK-STREET, MANCHESTER.

# COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

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Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

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# MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

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96, Cheapside, London.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates.

Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

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MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.

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Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London.—By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

# IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days

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LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

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Agent for the Windsor School Deaks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

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HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in

good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The

premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the

situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description

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## Eccliaistical Affairs.

### MENDICITY À L'OUTRANCE.

WHEN professed concern for religion dresses itself up in a motley the prevailing colours of which are impudence and meanness, it becomes a perplexing question to Christian charity to determine how it should be treated. There are few practical problems in life so trying to a man who has at once both a conscience and a heart, as that which calls upon him to satisfy both by the course of conduct he shall adopt towards a member of his family who persistently and shamelessly desecrates the name he bears. What can be done by his grieved and humiliated relatives, consistently with kindly feeling and a sense of outraged honour, to put a stop to practices which undeservedly, but not the less surely, befoul the family name, and make it a reproach in the eyes of all decent folk? On the one hand natural affection shrinks from visiting the delinquent with the full penalty which his depraved disposition constantly provokes, and, on the other, something is felt to be due to those who, without fault of theirs, are perpetually implicated in another's disgrace. Is there no Mendicity officer in the North of Ireland to put a stop to the audacious mendicancy of that party of the Irish Presbyterians which taints the reputation of the whole denomination, by playing the beggar in the name of their Church, and playing it with such abandoned insolence? Is there no majority to disown, no minority to protest against, what, if they have any souls at all, their souls must execrate? For the sake of our common Christianity, we will hope even against hope, that Irish Presbyterians who do not wish to be identified with another barefaced attempt at extortion in the name of their religion, will find or make some way of publicly washing their hands of the proceedings by which certain of their leading men are bringing odium and contempt upon them.

We learn from Irish newspapers that another application has been made at Dublin Castle to increase the amount of *Regium Donum*—that is, to make the whole people of the realm pay the main expense of Christian ordinances for a set of chapel-goers who are perfectly able, but too niggardly, to pay for themselves. We forget the precise number of months which have elapsed since a similar application was laid, first before Earl Carlisle, afterwards before Lord Palmerston, only to draw forth from both a rebuff which might have sufficed for any men who retained in their breasts a spark of self-respect. The purport to which the "beggar's petition" was then presented was that if Parliament could be prevailed on to raise the *Regium Donum* in favour of all existing congregations to 100*l.* a-year each, then the Irish Presbyterians would themselves make provision for all future congregations in connexion with the General Assembly. As the

Government gave no encouragement to the suit in this shape, it has recently been urged in another. It was carried up to Lord Wodehouse in what was called a modified form. In other words—can the reader believe it?—the same men now ask for 100*l.* a-year each for all existing congregations, without making any proposal or giving any pledge in reference to new ones. "Give us what we want this time," said the deputation last year, "and we will never come hat-in-hand again." "There is not the slightest chance that the House of Commons will listen to such a request, and therefore we cannot entertain it," was the gist of the Ministerial reply. Since then the modest request has been shaped thus—"Give us what we want, and we will say nothing about the future." Lord Wodehouse naturally enough replied—"After Lord Palmerston's refusal to augment the endowment to a limited amount, it is not likely that he will grant an unlimited augmentation."

There is an old story—so old and worn to the thread that we should be ashamed to repeat it but for the sake of its application—that a lazy, loafing, brazen-faced mendicant, after having importunately solicited alms from a gentleman to no purpose, said, "If your honour does not relieve me, I shall be compelled to do a deed which my soul abhors." "And what may that be?" asked the gentleman. "Work," was the brief and significant reply. The Irish Presbyterians seem likely enough to be driven to a similar hard necessity. If they can't get, they will perhaps feel obliged to give. It is a lamentable alternative, certainly—one to which they have not been accustomed, but one which may prove a wholesome discipline. Let them, with a view of sustaining their spirits in prospect of so crushing an affliction, compare their case with, say, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Are the Irish Presbyterians so much below their Christian brethren just over the water in worldly prosperity and wealth as to make the comparison ridiculous? Can they with any face plead poverty, if the Welsh are silent on that head? If they had the heart, the liberality, the religious life of the Welsh, would they lack spiritual ministrations? We never yet heard of our Cambrian friends whining at the door of the Treasury. Surely, they could find quite as plausible a pretext, in their temporal circumstances, for so doing as the Presbyterians in the North of Ireland. They have too much self-respect to think of it. Both bodies are sturdy, but with a difference—the one is sturdy in its independence, the other is sturdy in begging. The one knows the way to its own pocket—the other is perpetually feeling the way to the pocket of the State. The Christianity of the one shows itself in cheerful self-sacrifice—the profession of the other delights only in the sacrifice of self-respect.

General Assemblies, we suppose, in Ireland at least, cannot blush. Corporations have no consciences. It would be idle to appeal to the sense of shame of those men who are not ashamed to return again and again on the same bootless errand of worrying the Government out of additional alms to save their own purse. The only way of dealing with them effectually, would be by appointing a thoroughly impartial Select Committee of the House of Commons to turn their case inside out—to ascertain by official tests what amount of business is being done in the North of Ireland, what proximate amount of wealth it yearly acquires, what it spends in providing religious means for itself, what is the actual working of the *Regium Donum* in separate congregations, what are the peculiar expedients by which claims to it are bolstered up, and what moral and religious effects the State dole draws after it. The whole system in all its meanness and demoralisation wants being exposed to the light of day; and then, perhaps, if those who are clamouring for an increase of the *Regium Donum* can blush, the fact of their real condition and character being dragged into the presence of the British public might make them feel a little uncomfortable.

But we refrain from appealing to those who have given more than sufficient evidence that the act would closely resemble "casting pearls before swine." We take it that whatever may be the extent of opinion among the Presbyterians of Ireland favourable to the retention of the existing *Regium Donum*, these movements for an increase of it represent the wishes of a comparative minority of restless and self-asserting men—the men, perhaps, who have most to do with the distribution of the fund, and who gain most patronage out of it. We turn from these to that portion of the body, clerical as well as lay, whose Christian sentiment has not yet been utterly smothered by the national bounty. We put it to them whether they are content to have the reputation of their Church, its spiritual interests and influence, and the character of their Divine Master, hawked about in the political market for the sake of sparing themselves the performance of a Christian duty, which the more openly it is performed, the richer are the spiritual fruits it secures. Is it pleasant to them, is it tolerable, to know that what St. Paul said of the Jews is true of those who speak in the name of the Presbyterian body—"the name of God is blasphemed through you"? If not, they are bound to cleanse themselves from the imputation. They violate their better judgment if they let this thing go on—and they share in the responsibility of it to God and man. There are in England thousands upon thousands of the very poor who would rather endure the last extremity of privation than apply to the Board of Guardians for assistance. We wish that churches in Northern Ireland cherished a little of the same high spirit of independence—and that a propensity to clamour for relief from the Guardians of the national purse were marked by public opinion as the characteristic of a low, mean, and demoralised character.

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WE are indebted to the *Record* newspaper for a programme of Church reform in Parliament during the present Session, which is more explicit than the total silence on that subject in what is called "Her Majesty's Speech." First, the Royal Commissioners will report unanimously in favour of an alteration of the terms of Subscription. Our contemporary states that it is understood that the new form will require assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Book of Common Prayer, with a declaration of belief in the doctrines therein set forth as agreeable to the Word of God, followed by a promise to use, in public prayer and administration of the sacraments, the prescribed form and no other. The moral difference between this and the present form it would require the intellect of a Churchman to discern. Dr. Newman, in Tract Number Ninety, long ago found how elastic the Articles could be to a High Churchman; the writers of the "Essays and Reviews" have shown us how equally elastic they are to a Broad Churchman; while Low Churchmen have long illustrated, on the widest scale, the compatibility of Evangelical with Romish doctrines. It is to be gathered from the *Church and State Gazette* that the Low and Broad Church parties have won a victory in this Commission against the High Church. Six months ago, High and Low were uniting against the Broad.

We must suppose that there are consciences in the Church which will be relieved, and the owners of which will say they are relieved, by this unsubstantial modification of the terms of Subscription. When people are determined to cheat themselves, there is no difficulty in their doing so. And, especially if a man's direct object, with respect to certain religious duties, be to have merely a comfortable conscience, he need never fail of having it. For the conscience, in common with the intellect and the passions, can be excited or drugged at pleasure. The present form



of Subscription has rather excited; the new form is to drug. In relation to conscience, the change, it is scarcely necessary to say, will be a change for the worse. But there is to be another reform projected, for our contemporary intimates that in all probability a Royal Commission will soon be appointed to consider the propriety of a revision of the Table of Lessons, and of some alteration in the law with respect to the use of the Burial Office, the latter apparently having in view not the alteration of the form, but of the rubric which compels its use in all cases. If the Table of Lessons should be revised, "Bel and the Dragon" will, it may be supposed, at last be ejected from the Prayer-book.

The discussion which is taking place to-day at Lambeth Palace on the question of the Court of Final Appeal, is the third subject of the *Record's* information, and we are told that the stream of opinion will run against all the Tory proposals,—whether of the Bishop of Oxford, of Mr. Disraeli, or of Mr. Walpole. "It is said," remarks our contemporary, "that the Bishop of Oxford proposes, through Mr. Walpole, to initiate a measure which shall eliminate the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London from the Court. This may be partly intended as a rebuke to the Bishop of London, but it would not improve the Court, and would only serve as a stepping-stone for ulterior measures of an ultra-sacerdotal character intended to crush the Evangelical clergy. We do not expect that Mr. Walpole will prevail with the House of Commons, even if he should secure the co-operation of the anti-State-Church members." We should like to ask this journal how it imagines that Mr. Walpole could secure the co-operation of "anti-State-Church members"? If he were to do so, it would be the first time in English history that such an alliance was seen. We have no objection to the present constitution of the Court of Final Appeal. We are, indeed, too grateful to its members for the work which they have performed, to wish to eject one of them from office.

Taking these indications of the Church's work in Parliament to be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, we can hardly avoid expressing our surprise that the ultra-Church party should still be so persistent in their condemnation of one member of that Government. We hear of no measures for the relief of Dissenters, and we are safe in predicting that no such measures will be brought forward with the sanction of any member of the present Cabinet, or of any thick-and-thin supporter of that Cabinet. But, if we are to believe what we now hear—and we do believe it—not one, but many measures will in due time be proposed for the relief and the conciliation of the Church. Why, under such circumstances, do Churchmen persist in a literary persecution of Mr. Gladstone? *Blackwood's Magazine* of the present month devotes twenty pages to the public career of this statesman, in which all true Churchmen and Conservatives are warned against him. The *Churchman* of this week, also, admits into its columns a letter from "a distinguished member of the University of Oxford," in which Mr. Gladstone's claims to the representation of the University are discussed with an animus that would lead one to imagine that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was no better than "a political Dissenter." In this letter Mr. Gladstone is described as a man who has done less for the Church than any man in Parliament; who has never protected the Church even by his vote; whose service has consisted in successive surrenders of the Church's rights; who attempts to force "an infidel teacher" on the University; who is loud in his compliments to "the Court-favoured leader of the Infidel party in England" (the last two references are clearly meant for Professor Jowett and Dean Stanley); and who is a "real foe" of the Church. We simply repeat these epithets, trusting that some "kind friend" will bring them under Mr. Gladstone's notice.

Three Church-rate questions have been brought under public notice during the last week. We have to report that the decision in the Shrewsbury Church-rate case has been given, although no notice has appeared in any of the daily papers. This decision was entirely in favour of the churchwardens, who carried their case with costs. The last Court of Appeal, therefore, has now decided that the Marquis of Blandford's New Parishes Act is to be interpreted not according to the intentions of its authors or of the Legislature, but according to its technical wording. District parishes are now parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes—*Church-rates included*. This evidently means an extension of the Church-rate war, for which, we need hardly say, we ourselves are thoroughly prepared. This decision vindicates the wisdom of the action taken in the last Session of Parliament for the defeat of the Attorney-General's

Bill for the Consolidation of the Church-Building Acts, and it also illustrates the value to be attached to the declarations and professions of pious Tory and Whig politicians. The Cheddar case has not yet been decided, but not so with that of Staplehurst, the issue of which Mr. Hoare could scarcely have anticipated. The "ten men in limbo" have escaped scot-free; and Mr. Hoare's brother Churchmen and magistrates have paid their rate. This is like the recoil of a gun on the gunners. Mr. Hoare, instead of punishing the "rebel" Dissenters, has only succeeded in mulcting certain staunch Churchmen of sums not even claimed from or due by them. Blind fury has scarcely ever met with more disastrous or better-deserved failure.

Two or three weeks since we drew attention to the speeches delivered at the Clerical Meeting at Islington. Amongst the speakers on this occasion was the Rev. Edward Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, who made some sweeping assertions with respect to the heathenism of the Kentish people, and his want of confidence in the evangelistic power of Dissent. We are glad to state that a suitable reply to Mr. Hoare has been published from the very able pen of the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, of Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Thomson, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, indicates the character of the speaker's exaggerations, and with respect to the missionary work of Dissent, shows that in the reverend gentleman's own neighbourhood, the religious character of the people has been entirely due to the active efforts of the Nonconformist Churches. Mr. Thomson, after giving instances, says:—

Not only have the Nonconformists of this neighbourhood carried out schemes of missionary enterprise in rural parishes where Evangelical clergy have followed, but they have attempted such schemes in places where the legal shepherds neglect or mislead the flock. If I asserted that such places are to be found, I should be charged with virulent hostility to the Church.

Mr. Thomson quotes from Mr. Hoare's speech, and then proceeds:—

From these remarks I learn that, in your opinion, some of the neighbouring clergy do nothing for their people, and others do worse than nothing. I know that there are such. There is a parish not far from this town, containing a populous village, which the clergyman seldom visits, and the inhabitants of which, for the most part, have lived in the neglect of religion: there is another, in which the Virgin Mary is preached instead of Christ alone: there is another, in which the sacraments are—as you think, and as I think—superstitiously magnified. Now, let me ask you, what do you do for these parishes? What can you do? You have no right to hold a religious service, and to preach the Gospel in them. . . . But where you cannot enter, we can, and we do. In all these three parishes which I have "in my mind's eye," members of my church, and I myself, occasionally, proclaim the glad tidings of salvation. We might expect that you would be grateful to us for supplying your lack of service.

Mr. Thomson afterwards gives instances where every effort to prevent the work of Dissenters in the most destitute neighbourhoods has been used, the Church rule being—these are our words—that a man had better be a heathen and sinner than a Christian and godly Dissenter. A great deal has lately been written and said on the evangelistic work of the Church of England, of her pastoral visitation, the care of her ministers for souls, &c. Facts that come one after another under our observation, or within our knowledge, compel us to say, that we believe nine-tenths of this is sheer humbug, downright barefaced lying, accepted by the public in virtue of dough-faced professions of piety, and the facile use of stock Scriptural language. One of these days, we hope to report on this subject.

Lastly, this week, we may direct attention to an important movement in the colony of Queensland, amongst the Episcopalians, in the direction of Free-Churchism. The Bishop of Queensland has lately made himself rather unpopular in his diocese, first by fraternising with the Roman Catholic bishop, and secondly, by advocating sectarian State education. A large meeting of Episcopalians has accordingly been held in Ipswich, Queensland, at which resolutions were enthusiastically passed, first asserting the right of congregations to elect their own pastors; secondly, for securing one to their liking, with or without the bishop's consent; thirdly, for raising the necessary funds; fourthly, rebuking the bishop for sectarian tendencies. The *Queensland Times* has the following remarks on this meeting:—

We cannot refrain from observing that the proceedings were most significant, and that they are worthy of the very serious consideration of all members of that Church and of its spiritual head in this colony. Our report is necessarily very brief, but enough is related to show that an important movement is on foot, and that but one spirit animates the minds of the whole Church, in this town at least. The calm seriousness with which the business was transacted, the absence of anything like inflammatory or violent language, and at the same time the perfect cordiality and unanimity that prevailed—all intimate that the laity are actuated by a high and sacred purpose, and are not to be trifled with.

A Queensland correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the above particulars, writes:—

The enclosed extract from the *Queensland Times*, published at Ipswich, will illustrate the progress our Congregational principles are making in communities around us, and especially show how very ill adapted Anglicanism is for a new colony—in which State aid has been abolished. A similar meeting has been held in Brisbane, and the bishop, who had away as a corporation by virtue of his letters patent, and held all matters under his control, has yielded to the pressure, and allowed, first, trustees to be nominated for Church lands (hitherto all in his own name); second, promised that the people's choice of a minister he will ratify; third, that the congregation—that is, the residents in the prescribed district who will say they belong to the Church of England—shall manage all temporal matters.

The bishop says he will not allow the qualification to vote to consent of payment for sittings, because that is the Congregational mode, and of course all Congregational acts are wrong.

#### THE MACCLESFIELD TOWN COUNCIL AND THE LATE LIBERATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Macclesfield Town Council last Thursday, *apropos* of the report of the Watch Committee, the question came up whether the late Liberation meeting, broken up by organised uproar, was a public meeting, and the Town Clerk was asked to define what constituted a public meeting. The Town Clerk said:—

The law is as clear as the sun at noonday—that if a public meeting is called, and at that meeting all parties who choose to go are invited to attend, and may take part in it, why then I say that there was nothing illegal at the last meeting at all. But if persons hire a room for the purpose of delivering a lecture or of discussing a question, whatever it may be, those persons who so hire a room are as much in the occupation and possession of the room as a man is of his own house. And if any persons interrupt the proceedings of that meeting, the chairman has precisely the same power as the owner or occupier of a house would have to order out of his house an individual who misbehaved himself in it, and would have the right to use as much force as was necessary to eject him from the premises. That is the distinction between a public and private meeting. Whether the meeting in question was a public or a private one depends upon the grounds I have stated. Had any persons the right to go to that meeting and use an argument against the party on the other side? That is the question. If he had, it was a public meeting to all intents and purposes. People at a public meeting are not to be restricted to the way in which they shall express their approval or disapproval of what is going forward, and the police have no right to interfere unless there is a breach of the peace or threats of personal violence. I will give you not only my own opinion, but I will read you a case which is the only one I have been able to find on the point, for I never before found a case in which persons have been taken into custody at a public meeting, unless they had committed a breach of the peace. This case was tried a few years ago; it is that of "Wooding v. Oxley," and appears in Carrington and Payne's Reports. The case was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, at Easter Term, 1839, before Mr. Justice Bosanquet.

Mr. PARROTT said that if the Liberation Society's meeting was a public meeting, the police had no right to interfere unless a breach of the peace was committed.

Mr. OLDHAM: The case introduced by Mr. Parrott is not a parallel case. At the meeting in this town the parties were not allowed to speak their opinion, or to support their assertions by what they deemed to be argument. It was in the progress of the meeting, whilst these matters were under discussion, that the interruptions took place. None of these statements were either disputed or denied. It was an uproarious meeting from beginning to end.

Mr. WHITE said that in the present case the Town-hall was applied for, and the Mayor consented on the parties engaging to pay a stipulated sum for the use of the assembly-room.

The committee for a certain society in the town engaged the room, and a certain charge was made for admission to a part of the room. Several parties paid for admission, and expected to hear the arguments that were to be advanced. When a room is hired and engaged by a committee it is very different from a public meeting convened by the Mayor on a requisition being made by the ratepayers; and the question is whether, when a room has been hired for a specific purpose, and an uproar is raised, the chairman of that meeting has not the power to eject the disturbers?

The Town Clerk said that that would constitute a private meeting, not a public meeting.

Supposing there is an election of members of Parliament, and there is the nomination—that is a public meeting. We know that some people express their approbation or disapprobation in one way, and some in another; but unless a breach of the peace is committed, the police have no right to take a man into custody. That is constitutional law ever since Parliament was established. The way in which Mr. White puts it is certainly conclusive: the parties had no right (if the meeting was of the kind which he has stated), to make an interruption, but were liable to be expelled, and the aid of the police might have been called in, but not to take the disturbers into custody unless a breach of the peace was committed.

Mr. WILDGOOSE said as regarded the concoctors of the meeting, their paying for the room, they only paid for the cleaning and gas. Saying that they hired the room was preposterous. They issued handbills and called a public meeting, and now they were saying it was a private meeting. He took them upon the wording of their own placard.

Mr. SMITH said that Mr. White had stated the case very clearly. He knew that thousands were of his way of thinking. In Lord Ellenborough's days a case was decided before him on this point—that where a



meeting was called by a party and the public were invited to attend, and another party got in amongst them and acted in concert—and at the Liberation meeting he saw them acting in concert, and the meeting could not go on—it was a breach of the public peace and order, and they were liable to be brought up by summons and committed.

Mr. WHITE said that the Liberation meeting was all disorder. He should like it to be understood by the public that the Town Clerk's opinion was that at meetings called by societies who had hired rooms for the purpose, parties were not at liberty to misconduct themselves as they might think proper; but that if they did so, the police might eject them; and that if the police did not eject them, they did not do their duty.

In reply to a question from Mr. CLARKE, the TOWN CLERK said:—

If persons go to a meeting determined to use violence, if violence be necessary, they go with an improper design—a design to commit a breach of the peace; but supposing those parties do not commit a breach of the peace, but merely indulge in cockerowing, yelling, and so on, and supposing these parties to be brought before my friend Mr. Clarke, I wonder how I must charge them in the police-sheet, or what cognisance he could take of it? There would either be a breach of the peace or there would not, and if neither be found, where is the magistrates' jurisdiction?

Mr. CLARKE said it was well known that there were fighting men at the Liberation meeting ready when called upon, and there were others at the meeting who were the lords of the roost for the time being. Was there no way of bringing these parties to account?

The TOWN CLERK: I know of none. With respect to parties being brought before the magistrates for obstructing the streets, the Legislature has given you the power to punish them, but the magistrates have no such power given them in reference to public meetings.

After some further discussion of a personal nature, the MAYOR said they had got the town into disgrace through that disturbance. It had been mentioned even at the far end of Devonshire.

Here the matter dropped.

#### LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this society was held at the office on Tuesday afternoon, and was followed by the usual social meeting at the Congregational Library, at which Eusebius Smith, Esq., the treasurer, presided. The attendance, owing to the state of the weather, was very small.

The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening speech, referred to the remarkable progress of church-building in connection with the Church of England in London, Sheffield, Bradford, Leeds, and other towns. The Presbyterians were, he said, doing good service by building new chapels and raising first-class congregations, while the Wesleyans seemed likely to be more active and vigorous workers in this matter than even the Congregationalists themselves. Though the Baptist Building Society, as such, had not been able to accomplish much, yet the Baptist denomination had done a great deal during the last few years. Their own society had been the pioneer in the work of direct organisation for the purpose of overtaking the appalling spiritual destitution of the metropolis, where it was well-known that 700 new churches were wanted at the present time fully to meet the wants of the population. Now that they had so many competitors, he hoped that they would not relax their efforts, but that they would be stimulated to increased activity for the future. The work of the society for the past year was soon told. Six new chapels had been finished and opened, and each of them containing congregations of a very encouraging character. The facts in connection with these chapels would be fully stated in the report, and he would do no more than mention their names, which were—Barking, Forest-hill, Lower Clapton, the Pilgrim Fathers' Church, Trinity Chapel (Stoke Newington), Croydon (Thornton-heath), and Pownall-road Chapel, which was the first of twelve new chapels to be built in consequence of the noble challenge given by Mr. Morley. The last but not the least work of the society had been the reopening of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which was a very onerous affair; but they had the satisfaction of knowing that the chapel had been crowded every Sabbath evening since it was opened. The funds placed at the disposal of the committee had been very limited, and they did hope that the time would soon come when a larger number of friends would be found to give effective aid to the society. The loan fund had reached to 10,000*l*. This fund was a great means of usefulness, but it was impossible to work the society wisely and advantageously by a loan fund alone. There was only one other matter to which he would refer, and that was what was called "the ten thousand sovereign fund." The committee had ventured to ask that ten thousand persons would give a sovereign each. They believe this to be within the bounds of possibility, and they particularly desired one feature of this plan to be noticed, which was, that each member of the various families, who were in a position to do so, should give a sovereign each, and not be content with the single subscription of the head of the family. This had been done in several instances, and the committee hoped that the plan would be generally acted upon, and that every admirer of the operations of the society would do his own part of the work, and also use his influence with others. (Applause.)

The Rev JOHN T. BRIGHTON, the secretary, then

read the report of the operations of the society for the past year. It referred in detail to the new places of worship referred to by the chairman, and lately noticed in our columns, and to the progress being made by other chapels built under the auspices of the society. The following paragraph of the report relates to the proposed model trust-deed of the committee of the Congregational Union:—

The committee are glad to announce that they find that their own deed has been adopted as the basis of the new deed, and that they have been able to express their approval of the adoption of some one model deed to be enrolled in Chancery and referred to without being quoted at length in the preparation of future deeds; but they have felt it right to state their decided objections to certain alterations of important clauses in our original deed. The committee have no doubt that these objections will be duly considered. The committee would further embrace this opportunity of stating that, while approving of the adoption of one model deed, they are far from sympathising with the feeling that one Congregational Chapel-building Society for the entire kingdom is expedient. The committee believe that the present societies would by amalgamation be both impoverished in their funds and hindered in such free and independent action as is essential to vigorous health, and, indeed, they would question the possibility of an amalgamated society yielding such careful attention to the requirements of the various large districts to be comprehended as is now secured by the several societies at work. The committee in this utterance of their sentiments are but repeating views expressed by them at greater length in the second annual report of the society.

In conclusion the committee strongly urge an increase in annual subscriptions as essential to the accomplishment of the objects of the society.

In the hope of securing the practical sympathies of a wider circle of their friends the committee have recently issued an appeal for 10,000 sovereigns from 10,000 donors addressed to their Christian brethren, both in the metropolis and in the provinces.

The CHAIRMAN read the financial statement, which showed that the income of the society for the past year had been 12,698*l*. 9*s*. 6*d*., and the total expenditure 10,130*l*. 15*s*. 1*d*., leaving a balance in hand of 2,567*l*. 14*s*. 5*d*.

The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, B.A., delivered an earnest and eloquent address on the present imperative necessity for chapel extension in the metropolis. The Rev. J. PULSFORD, of Offord-road Chapel, addressed the meeting on "The spirituality of the work of chapel-building." The Rev. F. STEPHENS, of Croydon, then delivered, then delivered an address on "The first operations of a church in a new chapel"; and the Rev. R. LEWIS on "Suburban chapels: difficulties and encouragements."

The Rev. J. H. WILSON said the mission at Pownall-road promised to be a most successful undertaking. It had succeeded already beyond expectation. The chapel had not been three months opened, and yet the congregation looked as if it had been established for three years. He would read an extract from the last monthly report of the evangelist who had been appointed to the district, which would show clearly the progress that had been made. He says:—

The present aspect of our work, both as it respects our public services on the Sabbath and the Sabbath-schools, is very encouraging. The congregation of last Sabbath was the best we have yet had. Our first services were attended by many members from surrounding churches, who came from a friendly desire to countenance our enterprise, and by some who came from motives of curiosity; but while these have disappeared, others have taken their places from among the people of the immediate neighbourhood. We had a tea and public meeting in the schoolroom, which was attended by about 140 persons, from whom we have been able to form a good staff of visitors. About thirty sittings have been let, and I anticipate the letting of more than twice that number next month. We have a prayer-meeting on Monday evening, attended by an average number of fifty; a course of public lectures have been commenced on Tuesday evening; a penny bank is about to be opened on Wednesday; a public service on Thursday; and we expect to have a Band-of-Hope meeting on Friday evening, working all the secular means in order to produce the highest religious ends. We have a prayer-meeting at the close of the evening service on Sunday, which has been well attended from the commencement; but last Sunday no fewer than 250 persons remained, and four brethren offered prayer. It was a deeply solemn occasion, and I have good reason to hope that several persons were that night savingly impressed. The Sabbath-school is going on very prosperously. There are now 160 children in our new school, besides 110 in the old school in Goldsmith's-row, with a staff of thirty teachers who are most earnest in their work, and contemplate establishing branch schools in the destitute localities around. We have a Bible-class for young women, and another will be formed next month for young men. There is a ragged-school in Goring-street, which was one of the first fruits of the mission when it was established in the district two years ago, and we are arranging for a mothers' meeting and cottage lectures, to be managed chiefly by our Christian Instruction Association. We have had the weekly offering from the first, the proceeds of which will soon cover incidental and current expenses, and, indeed, I believe that through God's blessing on these and such like means we shall in a few years be self-supporting.

Mr. WILSON said he could testify to the faithfulness of that report, because he had been working the mission with the agent, Mr. Knagge, since the chapel was opened, and would continue to do so until another district mission, which would soon be established in another locality, required the same kind of assistance. With such an auspicious beginning, he could not but work and pray for the establishment of a hundred such missions in London.

Addresses were to have been delivered by the Rev. A. Hannay, of City-road Chapel, on "The moral claims of London," and by the Rev. A.

Buxacott, R.A., of Pentonville-road, on "Aggressive-ness essential to progress," but both these gentlemen were unable to attend.

The meeting was closed by the Rev. Mr. SMEDMORE pronouncing the benediction.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN MENDICANTS AGAIN.

One day last week the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received a numerous deputation from the Ulster Presbyterians on the subject of the *Regium Donum*. It consisted of the Moderator of the General Assembly, and ten or twelve other clergymen from Belfast, with Dr. Madden, Mr. Greer, barrister, and Mr. Anterson, solicitor, of Dublin, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Gosford; Sir James M. Stronge, M.P.; Sir George Forster, M.P.; Colonel French, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Colonel Adair, M.P.; and Mr. R. Peel Dawson, M.P. The Rev. JOHN ROGERS, Moderator, gave his excellency a history of *Regium Donum*. About the year 1610 the Presbyterian ministers came with the colonists from Scotland to Ulster. They were endowed and had a recognised status under Charles I. During the Protectorate they received about 100*l*. a-year each. Charles II. granted them 1,200*l*. a-year in lieu of the tithes which they had lost. During the reign of William III. the grant was renewed. In 1792 5,000*l*. was added, and in 1803 15,000*l*. In 1838 the grant was put upon a new basis, and it was equalised, at about 75*l*. Irish currency to each minister. Now they wanted it raised to 100*l*. for each. Last year their memorial to this effect was supported by twenty-eight peers, and by forty-nine members of the House of Commons. They now came to renew their application, and the Moderator reminded the Viceroy that their people contributed considerably to the revenue of the country, and had always been the supporters of law and devotedly attached to the Throne.

Lord WODEHOUSE asked some questions, which were answered by the Moderator, Mr. Peel Dawson, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Edgar.

The LORD-LIEUTENANT said that he had communicated with Sir Robert Peel, who told him that he could distinctly give him to understand that the answer of Lord Palmerston had been unfavourable, and he should, of course, rest upon that statement as quite correct. He understood the distinction the deputation drew between their present application and the memorial of last year, and he would forward their application to the Treasury.

The *Northern Whig* is indignant at the "audacity" of the Presbyterians in renewing the attempt to get an increase of *Regium Donum*. It says they have

Proffered to Lord Wodehouse the beggar's petition ignominiously rejected a short time since by Lord Palmerston. The sturdy Presbyterians of the north are sturdy in their mendicancy as well as in more honourable qualities. It requires some thickness of skin, some disregard of an all-but-universal reprobation, to renew the importunate demands which were contemptuously and, in the opinion of every one but themselves, conclusively dismissed last year. The pretext on which they now come forward is amusingly impudent—no word less offensive would be truthful. Lord Palmerston declined to comply with their former demands. They profess to consider this refusal as an encouragement to advance substantially the same demands, in a slightly modified shape. They pretend that in rejecting one scheme a disposition to accept some other was implied. The change is curious. Last year they asked that the *Regium Donum* should be raised in the case of all existing congregations to the sum of 100*l*. a-year, and undertook, in return, to make provision, without assistance from the State, for all churches to be formed in future in connection with the General Assembly. Now they ask 100*l*. a year for all existing congregations, without reference to new churches. The whole affair looks like an audacious and by no means decorous practical joke. We cannot suppose that any member of the deputation has the slightest expectation that its efforts will be successful. On the part of the originators it is probably a bid for popularity with the more easily duped of the country clergy. Lord Wodehouse's answer that, "after Lord Palmerston's refusal to augment the endowment to a limited amount, it is not likely that he will grant an unlimited augmentation," settles the affair in fact, if not in form. Nothing, however, is likely to come of it save a shame to which its promoters appear insensible, and which, unhappily, will not be confined to themselves. The best of the Presbyterian clergy and laity, the men amongst them of highest intellect and worthiest character, have taken no part in the movement, and are conspicuously absent from the deputation.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, a Roman Catholic organ, treats the claim of the deputation with similar contempt, saying:—

The deputation, it may trust us, need not hope to extract as much from Lord Palmerston upon the recommendation of Lord Wodehouse as would defray their railway charges. Had the Presbyterians manhood, sense, or honesty to join their countrymen for worthy purposes they would multiply their own strength and the country's beyond calculation. As it is, their deputies go back to Ulster, for all their whining and expostulation, dismissed beggars—the beggarly pastors of beggarly congregations, who can neither send a member to Westminster nor pay a preacher in Strabane. Nonconformity, once called the dissidence of dissent, is represented in Ireland now by mendicancy, not by dissidence. We could earnestly wish it were possible to bring the Presbyterians of the north to personal self-respect and civic manhood by precept, by argument, by friendly censure, by the example of their co-religionists elsewhere, or to reach them otherwise at all than through their sense of shame, not yet dead in them, it is to be hoped, or they are lost. But if it be through shame alone that we can reach them, and if indeed they be accessible to shame, let them look at their Catholic countrymen and be ashamed. Let them understand at length that it really is discrediting to lift



of Subscription has rather excited; the new form is to drug. In relation to conscience, the change, it is scarcely necessary to say, will be a change for the worse. But there is to be another reform projected, for our contemporary intimates that in all probability a Royal Commission will soon be appointed to consider the propriety of a revision of the Table of Lessons, and of some alteration in the law with respect to the use of the Burial Office, the latter apparently having in view not the alteration of the form, but of the rubric which compels its use in all cases. If the Table of Lessons should be revised, "Bel and the Dragon" will, it may be supposed, at last be ejected from the Prayer-book.

The discussion which is taking place to-day at Lambeth Palace on the question of the Court of Final Appeal, is the third subject of the *Record's* information, and we are told that the stream of opinion will run against all the Tory proposals,—whether of the Bishop of Oxford, of Mr. Disraeli, or of Mr. Walpole. "It is said," remarks our contemporary, "that the Bishop of Oxford proposes, through Mr. Walpole, to initiate a measure which shall eliminate the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London from the Court. This may be partly intended as a rebuke to the Bishop of London, but it would not improve the Court, and would only serve as a stepping-stone for ulterior measures of an ultra-sacerdotal character intended to crush the Evangelical clergy. We do not expect that Mr. Walpole will prevail with the House of Commons, even if he should secure the co-operation of the anti-State-Church members." We should like to ask this journal how it imagines that Mr. Walpole could secure the co-operation of "anti-State-Church members"? If he were to do so, it would be the first time in English history that such an alliance was seen. We have no objection to the present constitution of the Court of Final Appeal. We are, indeed, too grateful to its members for the work which they have performed, to wish to eject one of them from office.

Taking these indications of the Church's work in Parliament to be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, we can hardly avoid expressing our surprise that the ultra-Church party should still be so persistent in their condemnation of one member of that Government. We hear of no measures for the relief of Dissenters, and we are safe in predicting that no such measures will be brought forward with the sanction of any member of the present Cabinet, or of any thick-and-thin supporter of that Cabinet. But, if we are to believe what we now hear—and we do believe it—not one, but many measures will in due time be proposed for the relief and the conciliation of the Church. Why, under such circumstances, do Churchmen persist in a literary persecution of Mr. Gladstone? *Blackwood's Magazine* of the present month devotes twenty pages to the public career of this statesman, in which all true Churchmen and Conservatives are warned against him. The *Churchman* of this week, also, admits into its columns a letter from "a distinguished member of the University of Oxford," in which Mr. Gladstone's claims to the representation of the University are discussed with an animus that would lead one to imagine that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was no better than "a political Dissenter." In this letter Mr. Gladstone is described as a man who has done less for the Church than any man in Parliament; who has never protected the Church even by his vote; whose service has consisted in successive surrenders of the Church's rights; who attempts to force "an infidel teacher" on the University; who is loud in his compliments to "the Court-favoured leader of the Infidel party in England" (the last two references are clearly meant for Professor Jowett and Dean Stanley); and who is a "real foe" of the Church. We simply repeat these epithets, trusting that some "kind friend" will bring them under Mr. Gladstone's notice.

Three Church-rate questions have been brought under public notice during the last week. We have to report that the decision in the Shrewsbury Church-rate case has been given, although no notice has appeared in any of the daily papers. This decision was entirely in favour of the churchwardens, who carried their case with costs. The last Court of Appeal, therefore, has now decided that the Marquis of Blandford's New Parishes Act is to be interpreted not according to the intentions of its authors or of the Legislature, but according to its technical wording. District parishes are now parishes for all ecclesiastical purposes—*Church-rates included*. This evidently means an extension of the Church-rate war, for which, we need hardly say, we ourselves are thoroughly prepared. This decision vindicates the wisdom of the action taken in the last Session of Parliament for the defeat of the Attorney-General's

Bill for the Consolidation of the Church-Building Acts, and it also illustrates the value to be attached to the declarations and professions of pious Tory and Whig politicians. The Cheddar case has not yet been decided, but not so with that of Staplehurst, the issue of which Mr. Hoare could scarcely have anticipated. The "ten men in limbo" have escaped scot-free; and Mr. Hoare's brother Churchmen and magistrates have paid their rate. This is like the recoil of a gun on the gunners. Mr. Hoare, instead of punishing the "rebel" Dissenters, has only succeeded in mauling certain staunch Churchmen of sums not even claimed from or due by them. Blind fury has scarcely ever met with more disastrous or better-deserved failure.

Two or three weeks since we drew attention to the speeches delivered at the Clerical Meeting at Islington. Amongst the speakers on this occasion was the Rev. Edward Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, who made some sweeping assertions with respect to the heathenism of the Kentish people, and his want of confidence in the evangelistic power of Dissent. We are glad to state that a suitable reply to Mr. Hoare has been published from the very able pen of the Rev. J. Radford Thomson, of Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Thomson, in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, indicates the character of the speaker's exaggerations, and with respect to the missionary work of Dissent, shows that in the reverend gentleman's own neighbourhood, the religious character of the people has been entirely due to the active efforts of the Nonconformist Churches. Mr. Thomson, after giving instances, says:—

Not only have the Nonconformists of this neighbourhood carried out schemes of missionary enterprise in rural parishes where Evangelical clergy have followed, but they have attempted such schemes in places where the legal shepherds neglect or mislead the flock. If I asserted that such places are to be found, I should be charged with virulent hostility to the Church.

Mr. Thomson quotes from Mr. Hoare's speech, and then proceeds:—

From these remarks I learn that, in your opinion, some of the neighbouring clergy do nothing for their people, and others do worse than nothing. I know that there are such. There is a parish not far from this town, containing a populous village, which the clergyman seldom visits, and the inhabitants of which, for the most part, have lived in the neglect of religion: there is another, in which the Virgin Mary is preached instead of Christ alone: there is another, in which the sacraments are—as you think, and as I think—superstitiously magnified. Now, let me ask you, what do you do for these parishes? What can you do? You have no right to hold a religious service, and to preach the Gospel in them. . . . But where you cannot enter, we can, and we do. In all these three parishes which I have "in my mind's eye," members of my church, and I myself, occasionally, proclaim the glad tidings of salvation. We might expect that you would be grateful to us for supplying your lack of service.

Mr. Thomson afterwards gives instances where every effort to prevent the work of Dissenters in the most destitute neighbourhoods has been used, the Church rule being—these are our words—that a man had better be a heathen and sinner than a Christian and godly Dissenter. A great deal has lately been written and said on the evangelistic work of the Church of England, of her pastoral visitation, the care of her ministers for souls, &c. Facts that come one after another under our observation, or within our knowledge, compel us to say, that we believe nine-tenths of this is sheer humbug, downright barefaced lying, accepted by the public in virtue of dough-faced professions of piety, and the facile use of stock Scriptural language. One of these days, we hope to report on this subject.

Lastly, this week, we may direct attention to an important movement in the colony of Queensland, amongst the Episcopalians, in the direction of Free-Churchism. The Bishop of Queensland has lately made himself rather unpopular in his diocese, first by fraternising with the Roman Catholic bishop, and secondly, by advocating sectarian State education. A large meeting of Episcopalians has accordingly been held in Ipswich, Queensland, at which resolutions were enthusiastically passed, first asserting the right of congregations to elect their own pastors; secondly, for securing one to their liking, with or without the bishop's consent; thirdly, for raising the necessary funds; fourthly, rebuking the bishop for sectarian tendencies. The *Queensland Times* has the following remarks on this meeting:—

We cannot refrain from observing that the proceedings were most significant, and that they are worthy of the very serious consideration of all members of that Church and of its spiritual head in this colony. Our report is necessarily very brief, but enough is related to show that an important movement is on foot, and that but one spirit animates the minds of the whole Church, in this town at least. The calm seriousness with which the business was transacted, the absence of anything like inflammatory or violent language, and at the same time the perfect cordiality and unanimity that prevailed—all intimate that the laity are actuated by a high and sacred purpose, and are not to be trifled with.

A Queensland correspondent, to whom we are indebted for the above particulars, writes:—

The enclosed extract from the *Queensland Times*, published at Ipswich, will illustrate the progress our Congregational principles are making in communities around us, and especially show how very ill adapted Anglicanism is for a new colony—in which State aid has been abolished. A similar meeting has been held in Brisbane, and the bishop, who had away as a corporation by virtue of his letters patent, and held all matters under his control, has yielded to the pressure, and allowed, first, trustees to be nominated for Church lands (hitherto all in his own name); second, promised that the people's choice of a minister he will ratify; third, that the congregation—that is, the residents in the prescribed district who will say they belong to the Church of England—shall manage all temporal matters.

The bishop says he will not allow the qualification to vote to consent of payment for sittings, because that is the Congregational mode, and of course all Congregational acts are wrong.

#### THE MACCLESFIELD TOWN COUNCIL AND THE LATE LIBERATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the Macclesfield Town Council last Thursday, *apropos* of the report of the Watch Committee, the question came up whether the late Liberation meeting, broken up by organised uproar, was a public meeting, and the Town Clerk was asked to define what constituted a public meeting. The TOWN CLERK said:—

The law is as clear as the sun at noonday—that if a public meeting is called, and at that meeting all parties who choose to go are invited to attend, and may take part in it, why then I say that there was nothing illegal at the last meeting at all. But if persons hire a room for the purpose of delivering a lecture or of discussing a question, whatever it may be, those persons who so hire a room are as much in the occupation and possession of the room as a man is of his own house. And if any persons interrupt the proceedings of that meeting, the chairman has precisely the same power as the owner or occupier of a house would have to order out of his house an individual who misbehaved himself in it, and would have the right to use as much force as was necessary to eject him from the premises. That is the distinction between a public and private meeting. Whether the meeting in question was a public or a private one depends upon the grounds I have stated. Had any persons the right to go to that meeting and use an argument against the party on the other side? That is the question. If he had, it was a public meeting to all intents and purposes. People at a public meeting are not to be restricted to the way in which they shall express their approval or disapproval of what is going forward, and the police have no right to interfere unless there is a breach of the peace or threats of personal violence. I will give you not only my own opinion, but I will read you a case which is the only one I have been able to find on the point, for I never before found a case in which persons have been taken into custody at a public meeting, unless they had committed a breach of the peace. This case was tried a few years ago; it is that of "Wooding v. Oxley," and appears in Carrington and Payne's Reports. The case was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, at Easter Term, 1839, before Mr. Justice Bosanquet.

Mr. PARROTT said that if the Liberation Society's meeting was a public meeting, the police had no right to interfere unless a breach of the peace was committed.

Mr. OLDHAM: The case introduced by Mr. Parrott is not a parallel case. At the meeting in this town the parties were not allowed to speak their opinion, or to support their assertions by what they deemed to be argument. It was in the progress of the meeting, whilst these matters were under discussion, that the interruptions took place. None of these statements were either disputed or denied. It was an uproarious meeting from beginning to end.

Mr. WHITE said that in the present case the Town-hall was applied for, and the Mayor consented on the parties engaging to pay a stipulated sum for the use of the assembly-room.

The committee for a certain society in the town engaged the room, and a certain charge was made for admission to a part of the room. Several parties paid for admission, and expected to hear the arguments that were to be advanced. When a room is hired and engaged by a committee it is very different from a public meeting convened by the Mayor on a requisition being made by the ratepayers; and the question is whether, when a room has been hired for a specific purpose, and an uproar is raised, the chairman of that meeting has not the power to eject the disturbers?

The TOWN CLERK said that that would constitute a private meeting, not a public meeting.

Supposing there is an election of members of Parliament, and there is the nomination—that is a public meeting. We know that some people express their approbation or disapprobation in one way, and some in another; but unless a breach of the peace is committed, the police have no right to take a man into custody. That is constitutional law ever since Parliament was established. The way in which Mr. White puts it is certainly conclusive: the parties had no right (if the meeting was of the kind which he has stated), to make an interruption, but were liable to be expelled, and the aid of the police might have been called in, but not to take the disturbers into custody unless a breach of the peace was committed.

Mr. WILDGOOSE said as regarded the concoctors of the meeting, their paying for the room, they only paid for the cleaning and gas. Saying that they hired the room was preposterous. They issued handbills and called a public meeting, and now they were saying it was a private meeting. He took them upon the wording of their own placard.

Mr. SMITH said that Mr. White had stated the case very clearly. He knew that thousands were of his way of thinking. In Lord Ellenborough's days a case was decided before him on this point—that where a



meeting was called by a party and the public were invited to attend, and another party got in amongst them and acted in concert—and at the Liberation meeting he saw them acting in concert, and the meeting could not go on—it was a breach of the public peace and order, and they were liable to be brought up by summons and committed.

Mr. WHITE said that the Liberation meeting was all disorder. He should like it to be understood by the public that the Town Clerk's opinion was that at meetings called by societies who had hired rooms for the purpose, parties were not at liberty to misconduct themselves as they might think proper; but that if they did so, the police might eject them; and that if the police did not eject them, they did not do their duty.

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Mr. CLARKE said it was well known that there were fighting men at the Liberation meeting ready when called upon, and there were others at the meeting who were the lords of the roost for the time being. Was there no way of bringing these parties to account?

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After some further discussion of a personal nature, the MAYOR said they had got the town into disgrace through that disturbance. It had been mentioned even at the far end of Devonshire.

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The annual meeting of the subscribers to this society was held at the office on Tuesday afternoon, and was followed by the usual social meeting at the Congregational Library, at which Eusebius Smith, Esq., the treasurer, presided. The attendance, owing to the state of the weather, was very small.

The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer,

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening speech, referred to the remarkable progress of church-building in connection with the Church of England in London, Sheffield, Bradford, Leeds, and other towns. The Presbyterians were, he said, doing good service by building new chapels and raising first-class congregations, while the Wesleyans seemed likely to be more active and vigorous workers in this matter than even the Congregationalists themselves. Though the Baptist Building Society, as such, had not been able to accomplish much, yet the Baptist denomination had done a great deal during the last few years. Their own society had been the pioneer in the work of direct organisation for the purpose of overtaking the appalling spiritual destitution of the metropolis, where it was well-known that 700 new churches were wanted at the present time fully to meet the wants of the population. Now that they had so many competitors, he hoped that they would not relax their efforts, but that they would be stimulated to increased activity for the future. The work of the society for the past year was soon told. Six new chapels had been finished and opened, and each of them containing congregations of a very encouraging character. The facts in connection with these chapels would be fully stated in the report, and he would do no more than mention their names, which were—Barking, Forest-hill, Lower Clapton, the Pilgrim Fathers' Church, Trinity Chapel (Stoke Newington), Croydon (Thornton-heath), and Pownall-road Chapel, which was the first of twelve new chapels to be built in consequence of the noble challenge given by Mr. Morley. The last but not the least work of the society had been the reopening of the Tottenham-court-road Chapel, which was a very onerous affair; but they had the satisfaction of knowing that the chapel had been crowded every Sabbath evening since it was opened. The funds placed at the disposal of the committee had been very limited, and they did hope that the time would soon come when a larger number of friends would be found to give effective aid to the society. The loan fund had reached to 10,000*l.*—This fund was a great means of usefulness, but it was impossible to work the society wisely and advantageously by a loan fund alone. There was only one other matter to which he would refer, and that was what was called "the ten thousand sovereign fund." The committee had ventured to ask that ten thousand persons would give a sovereign each. They believe this to be within the bounds of possibility, and they particularly desired one feature of this plan to be noticed, which was, that each member of the various families, who were in a position to do so, should give a sovereign each, and not be content with the single subscription of the head of the family. This had been done in several instances, and the committee hoped that the plan would be generally acted upon, and that every admirer of the operations of the society would do his own part of the work, and also use his influence with others. (Applause.)

The Rev JOHN T. BRIGHTON, the secretary, then

read the report of the operations of the society for the past year. It referred in detail to the new places of worship referred to by the chairman, and lately noticed in our columns, and to the progress being made by other chapels built under the auspices of the society. The following paragraph of the report relates to the proposed model trust-deed of the committee of the Congregational Union:—

The committee are glad to announce that they find that their own deed has been adopted as the basis of the new deed, and that they have been able to express their approval of the adoption of some one model deed to be enrolled in Chancery and referred to without being quoted at length in the preparation of future deeds; but they have felt it right to state their decided objections to certain alterations of important clauses in our original deed. The committee have no doubt that these objections will be duly considered. The committee would further embrace this opportunity of stating that, while approving of the adoption of one model deed, they are far from sympathising with the feeling that one Congregational Chapel-building Society for the entire kingdom is expedient. The committee believe that the present societies would by amalgamation be both impoverished in their funds and hindered in such free and independent action as is essential to vigorous health, and, indeed, they would question the possibility of an amalgamated society yielding such careful attention to the requirements of the various large districts to be comprehended as is now secured by the several societies at work. The committee in this utterance of their sentiments are but repeating views expressed by them at greater length in the second annual report of the society.

In conclusion the committee strongly urge an increase in annual subscriptions as essential to the accomplishment of the objects of the society.

In the hope of securing the practical sympathies of a wider circle of their friends the committee have recently issued an appeal for 10,000 sovereigns from 10,000 donors addressed to their Christian brethren, both in the metropolis and in the provinces.

The CHAIRMAN read the financial statement, which showed that the income of the society for the past year had been 12,698*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the total expenditure 10,130*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 2,567*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, B.A., delivered an earnest and eloquent address on the present imperative necessity for chapel extension in the metropolis. The Rev. J. PULSFORD, of Offord-road Chapel, addressed the meeting on "The spirituality of the work of chapel-building." The Rev. F. STEPHENS, of Croydon, then delivered, then delivered an address on "The first operations of a church in a new chapel"; and the Rev. R. LEWIS on "Suburban chapels: difficulties and encouragements."

The Rev. J. H. WILSON said the mission at Pownall-road promised to be a most successful undertaking. It had succeeded already beyond expectation. The chapel had not been three months opened, and yet the congregation looked as if it had been established for three years. He would read an extract from the last monthly report of the evangelist who had been appointed to the district, which would show clearly the progress that had been made. He says:—

The present aspect of our work, both as it respects our public services on the Sabbath and the Sabbath-schools, is very encouraging. The congregation of last Sabbath was the best we have yet had. Our first services were attended by many members from surrounding churches, who came from a friendly desire to countenance our enterprise, and by some who came from motives of curiosity; but while these have disappeared, others have taken their places from among the people of the immediate neighbourhood. We had a tea and public meeting in the schoolroom, which was attended by about 140 persons, from whom we have been able to form a good staff of visitors. About thirty sittings have been let, and I anticipate the letting of more than twice that number next month. We have a prayer-meeting on Monday evening, attended by an average number of fifty; a course of public lectures have been commenced on Tuesday evening; a penny bank is about to be opened on Wednesday; a public service on Thursday; and we expect to have a Band-of-Hope meeting on Friday evening, working all the secular means in order to produce the highest religious ends. We have a prayer-meeting at the close of the evening service on Sunday, which has been well attended from the commencement; but last Sunday no fewer than 250 persons remained, and four brethren offered prayer. It was a deeply solemn occasion, and I have good reason to hope that several persons were that night savingly impressed. The Sabbath-school is going on very prosperously. There are now 160 children in our new school, besides 110 in the old school in Goldsmith's-row, with a staff of thirty teachers who are most earnest in their work, and contemplate establishing branch schools in the destitute localities around. We have a Bible-class for young women, and another will be formed next month for young men. There is a ragged-school in Goring-street, which was one of the first fruits of the mission when it was established in the district two years ago, and we are arranging for a mothers' meeting and cottage lectures, to be managed chiefly by our Christian Instruction Association. We have had the weekly offering from the first, the proceeds of which will soon cover incidental and current expenses, and, indeed, I believe that through God's blessing on these and such like means we shall in a few years be self-supporting.

Mr. WILSON said he could testify to the faithfulness of that report, because he had been working the mission with the agent, Mr. Knags, since the chapel was opened, and would continue to do so until another district mission, which would soon be established in another locality, required the same kind of assistance. With such an auspicious beginning, he could not but work and pray for the establishment of a hundred such missions in London.

Addresses were to have been delivered by the Rev. A. Hannay, of City-road Chapel, on "The moral claims of London," and by the Rev. A.

Buzacott, B.A., of Pentonville-road, on "Aggressive-ness essential to progress," but both these gentlemen were unable to attend.

The meeting was closed by the Rev. Mr. SMED-MORE pronouncing the benediction.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN MENDICANTS AGAIN.

One day last week the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland received a numerous deputation from the Ulster Presbyterians on the subject of the *Regium Donum*. It consisted of the Moderator of the General Assembly, and ten or twelve other clergymen from Belfast, with Dr. Madden, Mr. Greer, barrister, and Mr. Anderson, solicitor, of Dublin, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Gosford; Sir James M. Stronge, M.P.; Sir George Forster, M.P.; Colonel French, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Colonel Adair, M.P.; and Mr. R. Peel Dawson, M.P. The Rev. JOHN ROGERS, Moderator, gave his excellency a history of *Regium Donum*. About the year 1610 the Presbyterian ministers came with the colonists from Scotland to Ulster. They were endowed and had a recognised status under Charles I. During the Protectorate they received about 100*l.* a-year each. Charles II. granted them 1,200*l.* a-year in lieu of the tithes which they had lost. During the reign of William III. the grant was renewed. In 1792 5,000*l.* was added, and in 1803 15,000*l.* In 1838 the grant was put upon a new basis, and it was equalised, at about 75*l.* Irish currency to each minister. Now they wanted it raised to 100*l.* for each. Last year their memorial to this effect was supported by twenty-eight peers, and by forty-nine members of the House of Commons. They now came to renew their application, and the Moderator reminded the Viceroy that their people contributed considerably to the revenue of the country, and had always been the supporters of law and devotedly attached to the Throne.

Lord WODEHOUSE asked some questions, which were answered by the Moderator, Mr. Peel Dawson, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Edgar.

The LORD-LIEUTENANT said that he had communicated with Sir Robert Peel, who told him that he could distinctly give him to understand that the answer of Lord Palmerston had been unfavourable, and he should, of course, rest upon that statement as quite correct. He understood the distinction the deputation drew between their present application and the memorial of last year, and he would forward their application to the Treasury.

The *Northern Whig* is indignant at the "audacity" of the Presbyterians in renewing the attempt to get an increase of *Regium Donum*. It says they have

Proffered to Lord Wodehouse the beggar's petition ignominiously rejected a short time since by Lord Palmerston. The sturdy Presbyterians of the north are sturdy in their mendicancy as well as in more honourable qualities. It requires some thickness of skin, some disregard of an all-but-universal reprobation, to renew the importunate demands which were contemptuously and, in the opinion of every one but themselves, conclusively dismissed last year. The pretext on which they now come forward is amusingly impudent—no word less offensive would be truthful. Lord Palmerston declined to comply with their former demands. They profess to consider this refusal as an encouragement to advance substantially the same demands, in a slightly modified shape. They pretend that in rejecting one scheme a disposition to accept some other was implied. The change is curious. Last year they asked that the *Regium Donum* should be raised in the case of all existing congregations to the sum of 100*l.* a-year, and undertook, in return, to make provision, without assistance from the State, for all churches to be formed in future in connection with the General Assembly. Now they ask 100*l.* a-year for all existing congregations, without reference to new churches. The whole affair looks like an audacious and by no means decorous practical joke. We cannot suppose that any member of the deputation has the slightest expectation that its efforts will be successful. On the part of the originators it is probably a bid for popularity with the more easily duped of the country clergy. Lord Wodehouse's answer that, "after Lord Palmerston's refusal to augment the endowment to a limited amount, it is not likely that he will grant an unlimited augmentation," settles the affair in fact, if not in form. Nothing, however, is likely to come of it save a shame to which its promoters appear insensible, and which, unhappily, will not be confined to themselves. The best of the Presbyterian clergy and laity, the men amongst them of highest intellect and worthiest character, have taken no part in the movement, and are conspicuously absent from the deputation.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, a Roman Catholic organ, treats the claim of the deputation with similar contempt, saying:—

The deputation, it may trust us, need not hope to extract as much from Lord Palmerston upon the recommendation of Lord Wodehouse as would defray their railway charges. Had the Presbyterians manhood, sense, or honesty to join their countrymen for worthy purposes they would multiply their own strength and the country's beyond calculation. As it is, their deputies go back to Ulster, for all their whining and expostulation, dismissed beggars—the beggarly pastors of beggarly congregations, who can neither send a member to Westminster nor pay a preacher in Strabane. Nonconformity, once called the dissidence of dissent, is represented in Ireland now by mendicancy, not by dissidence. We could earnestly wish it were possible to bring the Presbyterians of the north to personal self-respect and civic manhood by precept, by argument, by friendly censure, by the example of their co-religionists elsewhere, or to reach them otherwise at all than through their sense of shame, not yet dead in them, it is to be hoped, or they are lost. But if it be through shame alone that we can reach them, and if indeed they be accessible to shame, let them look at their Catholic countrymen and be ashamed. Let them understand at length that it really is discrediting to lift



up a whining voice and spread an itching palm, and hawk a gaping wallet in the audience-room of Minister or Governor. Let them be taught, one for all, that begging is base, and repulsive dishonourable—a lesson which, if they cannot read in the independence of their Catholic countrymen and the disgust of their British co-religionists, we know no man more competent to give by significance of manner than his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

**THE CHEDDAR CHURCH-RATE CASE** (Fry and Greata v. Treasure) came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday. The question raised was whether one churchwarden could sign for his co-churchwarden as well as himself, in a proceeding to recover a Church-rate. The case began in the Diocesan Court at Wells. Levi Treasure was one of the parishioners, and refused payment of the Church-rate made for the parish of Cheddar. When the case was removed to the Arches Court, it was necessary for the churchwardens to sign a proxy to a proctor to appear and carry on the proceedings. The churchwarden Greata executed the document, but his colleague Fry refused to proceed with the suit, and also to sign the necessary document. The defendant protested against the suit going on, and raised an objection to the validity of the proceedings. The matter was argued; and Dr. Lushington, the Dean of Arches, held that the signature of both churchwardens was necessary, and that the suit could not be continued. From the decision pronounced the churchwarden Greata appealed, and the question was now argued at very great length. Their lordships considered the question raised an important one, and reserved their decision. Judgment was accordingly deferred.

**SUNDAY TRAINS IN SCOTLAND.**—At the Free Presbytery, on Wednesday, it was agreed unanimously to transmit a memorial, presented by Professor Gibson, to the directors of the North British Railway, against the running of trains on Sunday.—*Glasgow Journal*.

**THE REV. JOHN MACNAUGHT**, formerly of Liverpool, and a clergyman of some notoriety owing to his secession from and subsequent return to the Church of England, has received permission from the Bishop of London to officiate as minister of Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

**THE MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL BENCH.**—To-day there is to be a meeting of the English and Irish prelates, and as many of the colonial bishops as are in England, at Lambeth, when several important subjects are to be discussed, but especially the subject of the appellate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes.

**THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS AND THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.**—From a letter by Mr. T. W. Meller, the editorial superintendent of the Bible Society, we learn that the Syndics of the University Press at Cambridge, and also the Queen's printers, have expressed themselves as willing to print our English Bible without the Epistle of Dedication to King James whenever requested to do so. The proposal for this omission did not originate at Oxford, but emanated from the Bible Society.

**MR. HOARE AND HIS INTENDED VICTIMS.**—The proceedings taken by Mr. Henry Hoare against certain persons who had refused to pay Church-rates, and which led him prematurely to boast at Bristol that he had "ten men in limbo," have suddenly come to an end. Mr. Hoare, it will be remembered, instead of proceeding by distraint, sought to have the defaulters committed to prison. The worthy gentleman did not frighten them, but he succeeded in alarming his own friends, some of whom have paid the rates to avoid the scandal which would attend the enforcement of a law which political Churchmen in Parliament refuse to repeal.

**THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT NORWICH.**—A meeting of clergy was held at Norwich on Wednesday, for the purpose of receiving a reply from the bishop of the diocese—a reply respecting the advisability of holding the Church Congress at Norwich. The Rev. Canon Howell (chairman) read his lordship's letter, which stated that he thought Norwich was both inconvenient and ill-adapted for the purposes of the Congress, and particularly so during the present year. He should not have advised the Congress assembling there, nor have addressed them an invitation; but as there appeared to be a very strong feeling in favour of the Congress meeting in that town, both by the clergy and laity, he would waive his own opinion and sanction and preside over the meeting, and do all in his power to promote its object. The reading of the letter was received with great applause, and a vote of thanks was passed to the bishop for the decision he had announced.

**TRACTARIANISM IN EXETER.**—"A. G." writes from Exeter to the *Daily Telegraph* giving an account of the Popish proceedings of seven ladies there, who devote themselves to the dissemination of Romish doctrines and practices (which he enumerates) among the poor. "I only give you (he says) an outline of what is going on, and only what I could prove if called upon to do so. But the worst is yet to come. These seven ladies are wives and daughters of clergymen in the Church of England. Had they been ignorant and superstitious Romanists, it would not have been my province to have noticed it; but they call themselves members of the Anglican Church, and try to instill into their poor deluded listeners that these are the doctrines of that Church; and to frighten these poor creatures they tell them that the smallpox and scarlet fever, which have been so prevalent here, are sent as a punishment for the infidelity of the people of Exeter. I should also tell you that many thousand pounds have been given or subscribed to build a home—or, more properly

speaking, a convent prison—on St. David's-hill, to be governed by a lady superior. It is to be constructed to contain twenty sisters, as they are called, or really nuns, of the Protestant Church, whose office will be to visit the sick in their homes. There is to be a large chapel attached, where no doubt, all kinds of Popish mummeries will be practised. One of the Puseyite clergymen of this city, I hear, is already chosen to fulfil the office of priest."

**CHURCH EXTENSION MEETING AT LEICESTER.**—On Wednesday, a very influential meeting was held in Leicester, under the presidency of the Duke of Rutland, to take into consideration the spiritual destitution of the archdeaconry, and especially of the town of Leicester. The meeting resulted in a subscription list of 7,700*l.*, which included donations of 1,000*l.* each from Earl Howe, Mr. J. Harris, and Mr. W. P. Herrick. The Bishop of Peterborough was present, and addressed the meeting. In the course of his speech he said: He would not overlook what great members of Dissenting communities had done in the town of Leicester. What had made Leicester best known was the name of Robert Hall. (Applause.) Well, Robert Hall of Leicester used these words:—He said, "I would give my life to make a man a Christian, but I would not walk across the street to make a man a Dissenter." (Loud applause.) Let such be their feelings to those who differed from them, and then they would have no heartburnings, no jealousies.

**EASTER-DUE SEIZURES IN PRESTON.**—On Saturday forenoon two seizures for Easter-dues were made in Preston. In the first case the victim was Mr. Isaac Simpson, who resides at No. 42, Avenham-road. In the second, Mr. Richard Smalley, shopkeeper, Fylde-road, was the person persecuted. Relative to Mr. Simpson, he was summoned some time ago for Easter-dues, amounting to 6*d.* He refused to pay the money, and did not appear to the summons. About seven weeks ago a distress warrant was issued against him, and on Saturday evening it was put into execution in the following manner:—P.C. Carter and another constable went to Mr. Simpson's shop with the warrant. They told him their errand, and Mr. Simpson still refused to pay the dues claimed. He told the officers that they might take anything out of his house that they chose, but that he would not pay the money, which, with costs, amounted to several shillings. The two policemen then "eyed" the furniture in the house, and eventually fixed upon a barometer in the lobby, worth between 3*l.* and 4*l.*, which they carried away shortly afterwards. In a short time it will be sold. Mr. Smalley, of Fylde-road, was summoned in a similar manner, but on refusing to pay, a distress warrant was issued against him, and put into effect on Saturday morning. The officers went into his shop, and after making a general survey selected two hams to meet the payment of the Easter-dues and the expenses. Mr. Smalley quietly submitted to the "black mail" levied upon him, and the affair was carried out on very peaceful although aggravating terms.—*Preston Guardian*.

**MR. GLADSTONE, M.P., AND THE COURT OF FINAL APPEAL IN ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES.**—It was supposed that Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to give his personal and independent support to Mr. Walpole's proposition, and a letter from Mr. Gladstone to a clergyman, which originally appeared in a provincial print, and subsequently was transferred to the columns of a London newspaper, seemed to favour that belief. We can confidently state that the purport of the letter has been somewhat misunderstood; that the distinguished statesman who was its author is not prepared either personally or officially to assent to the measure likely to be proposed from the Opposition side of the House touching the constitution of the Judicial Committee; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will on this question, as on all others, act in perfect unison with his colleagues in the Cabinet; and that Mr. Gladstone individually has not yet seen or heard of any proposal which seems to him to solve the difficulties of the question. It cannot be doubted that the Attorney-General (whose name has been coupled with that of Mr. Gladstone, unwarrantably we believe, as likely to support the proposed innovation) will also act with the rest of the Government in this matter, and if so, the motion of Mr. Walpole will probably be opposed by the whole strength of the Liberal side. As it is more than rumoured that the Conservative party is disunited on the question, it is evident what the result must be; and indeed it would require a strong case to be made out, not only of necessity for change, but of the change proposed being likely to work better than the existing system, before the House would be induced to take so grave a step as that of altering either the constitution or the procedure of one of our highest and most solemn tribunals in cases affecting the reputation and status of a whole class of her Majesty's subjects.—*Law Magazine*.

**THE PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—The issue of the Roman Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of Dr. Wiseman, gives a concise view of the progress of the Church of Rome in England and Scotland during the past year, and especially its progress in London. The ecclesiastical staff immediately under Dr. Wiseman numbers no fewer than 1,338 priests (including 17 bishops) for England, and 183 priests for Scotland (including 4 bishops), making a total for Great Britain of 1,521 priests. There is thus an increase during the year of no fewer than 71 priests in England and 5 in Scotland—in all 76. In England there are 941 churches and stations, in Scotland 191, making in all 1,132. Thus there is an increase of 34 churches

in England during the year. There are also 58 monasteries in England. There are none avowedly as yet in Scotland. There is an increase during the year of two of these institutions. There are 187 nunneries in England, and 14 in Scotland, in all 201, showing an increase, during the year, of 5 in England and of 1 in Scotland. There are 19 colleges in England and 2 in Scotland, which is the same number as last year. Dr. Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his audience at Meehlin the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, nunneries, monasteries, hospitals, and orphanages for 1829, 1851, and 1863; and, bringing down these figures, so far as we can with certainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress which the Church of Rome is making, especially in the metropolis of the kingdom:—

| Years. | Churches. | Nunneries. | Monasteries. |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1829   | 29        | 1          | 0            |
| 1851   | 46        | 9          | 2            |
| 1865   | 117       | 31         | 15           |

It will thus be seen that Dr. Wiseman has really much ground for boasting of progress. Since his arrival in this country there have been in and about London alone no fewer than 71 churches built, 22 nunneries, and 13 monasteries established, besides orphanages, hospitals, and schools.

**THE BURIAL QUESTION AT HASLINGDEN.**—STORMY MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.—On Monday evening week, a meeting of Haslingden ratepayers took place, in accordance with notice, for the purpose of devising means to provide additional burial accommodation, the graveyard connected with the parish church having become totally inadequate for the wants of the district. The meeting was announced to take place in the vestry, but in consequence of hundreds of persons attending beyond the capacity of the vestry, the meeting was adjourned to the spacious National School, which was immediately crowded to excess. The Rev. L. H. Mordacque, incumbent, occupied the chair, and pointed out the necessity which existed for increased burial accommodation, stating that the present graveyard might be extended by the addition of a piece of ground, measuring about 1,760 square yards, which was calculated to afford sufficient space for all the requirements of the ratepayers for a period of thirty or forty years. The estimated cost of the land, enclosing and everything, would only be 294*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* There were in the churchyard at the present time ninety family vaults, in each of which were interred on the average not more than two persons; and vaults were available on the average for six more interments each, for those who owned them, without any infringement of rule; but if the ratepayers decided in favour of a public cemetery, all these vaults would be forfeited, and no compensation would be made. Mr. Duckworth, one of the churchwardens, proposed that the ground which had been mentioned should be purchased, and that the money required, which should not exceed three hundred guineas, be charged on the ratepayers of the township of Haslingden. The Chairman read a protest, which had been signed by Dr. Binns and Mr. Lawrence Whitaker, declaring that the proceedings were illegal, because the intention to purchase the land referred to had not been distinctly certified in the notice calling the meetings, as the Burial Act required. The Rev. P. Prout, Baptist minister, said that on the assumption that it was intended in the face of the protest which had been read to proceed with the motion, he would propose an amendment which would meet the requirements of every section of the church of Jesus in Haslingden, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, Protestants or Catholics, on a system of fair equality. He moved:—

That as the proposed addition to the churchyard was inadequate to meet the wants of the population, or satisfy the religious convictions of the Dissenting portion of the community, a committee should be appointed, selected from the different religious bodies in the town, to devise a plan for providing burial accommodation, ascertain the probable cost, and submit it to a future meeting.

He gave the names of sixteen persons, whom he thought were suitable to act on the committee, and stated that if any of them declined to act the vacancies could be filled up by the committee. There was a long and exciting discussion on the subject, in the course of which it was stated that there were four Churchmen and twelve Nonconformists proposed on the committee. Mr. John Brierley declared himself a Dissenter, but urged that there was not a fair representation with respect to the committee which had been proposed, for in his opinion the Church of England was as numerous as all the other parties put together. (Loud cries of "No, no," and great confusion.) If they would look at the question fairly, they would see that if the committee were appointed and the meeting took place, the Dissenters would have the advantage, because they would preponderate so in numbers. On a division the amendment was put to the vote and declared to be lost. The Chairman then proceeded to put the original motion, but Mr. Lawrence Whitaker proposed as an amendment that the words which said that the purchase-money should be charged on the rates should be omitted. The motion was put to the meeting, and carried amidst much shouting and applause, and evident marks of disapprobation. Mr. Prout demanded a poll, and the meeting broke up in great disorder.

**SOCIETY OF EVANGELISTS.**—A new society has recently been formed under the distinguished patronage of Lord Radstock, Robert Baxter, Esq., Rev. W. Pennyfather, M.A., and other members of the Established Church, Captain Fishbourne, R.N., being honorary secretary, with offices in Buckingham-street, Strand. The objects contemplated by the society are the encouragement and extension of evangelistic efforts all over the country, the keeping



of a registry of evangelists of established reputation and good abilities, to secure admission into such registry being obtained by first-class testimonials, so as to rid this field of labour of all adventurers whose character will not stand the strictest inquiry, and also to register such places as will receive such men as the society authorises, and generally to assist in the revival of God's work by all available means commending themselves to the judgment of the committee. The society was inaugurated at a crowded meeting in Great Marlborough-street, on the 24th of January, Mr. Baxter in the chair. Captain Trotter delivered a brief address upon the evangelist's commission from the Word of God. Messrs. H. Ord, H. Varley, —Elwin, and others, followed, and Lord Radstock, Mr. Blackwood, Capt. Robinson, Rev. W. Pennyfather, and others, offered earnest prayers. Several hymns were sung between the prayers, &c. The meeting lasted from six till half-past ten o'clock, and was closed with the benediction.

### Religious Intelligence.

#### THE FREE CHURCHES OF LONDON AND CHRISTIAN WORK.

##### I.

##### INTRODUCTORY.

We propose to publish under this head a few papers succinctly describing what is being done by some of the leading Nonconformist churches of the metropolis. If the churches to which we shall refer cannot be regarded as altogether representative of the rest, they may fairly be held to reflect the religious vitality which generally obtains. The public are frequently, and sometimes ostentatiously, informed of the efforts made by the Church of England to meet the spiritual destitution of the metropolis and reach the lowest strata of society. If a rector takes his poor parishioners on an annual excursion, the press trumpets the event as a remarkable fact. We know all about the Bishop of London's Fund—how much has been subscribed, and to what purposes it is to be applied. But as to any operations carried on for the same purpose, though by different and less obtrusive agency, by the Free Churches of London, little is heard beyond the localities and persons interested. It is time that something should be done, to however small an extent, to remove this ignorance.

There is a vague impression, resulting from this lack of information, as well as from prejudice, that Dissenting churches are very well adapted to provide for the spiritual wants of our middle-class population, but are neither competent nor careful to meet the religious claims of the multitude. This has always been one of the favourite arguments of such champions of the State Church as Dr. Hume and Mr. Bardsley. They contend that the Voluntary principle is well enough for the respectable classes, but fails to meet the spiritual needs of the poor. According to their representation, Nonconformist churches are, for the most part, so many exclusive bodies or interests, content to enjoy among themselves their religious privileges, and coming but little into contact with the outside world—"a garden walled around," as Dr. Watts has it. Whatever of truth there may have been in this description, it is now true only in a restricted sense. Nor by comparison is it ever a valid charge as against Dissenters exclusively. As far back as 1851, Mr. Horace Mann, in his invaluable Census of Religious Worship, refers to the employment of agencies in the Established Church—such as lay assistants and Scripture-readers—for reaching the masses, as very limited, and as an object rather being discussed, in consequence of the success of lay agency among the Methodist community, than as being in extensive operation. As to what was being then done, or proposed, by Protestant Dissenting churches to gain access to the working classes, he remarks:—"Lectures, specially addressed to them, and services conducted in the public halls or rooms with which they are familiar, and to which they will resort without objection, though deterred from church or chapel, are amongst the means adopted to attract them to religious habits. In these various operations lay exertion is of course encouraged; but—excepting by the Methodists, with whom it has been long adopted to the utmost—not to the extent which, from the views which most Dissenting bodies entertain upon the subject of the ministerial office, might have been expected."

It thus appears that, fourteen years ago, the Established Church—the legalised religious instructor of the nation—was equally at fault with other religious bodies in the neglect of suitable and energetic measures for evangelising the great bulk of the people, and that the pioneer in this much-needed reform was a denomination not connected with the State. But our object is not to set aside the charge against Dissenters with a *tu quoque* argument, but to show,

by a statement of facts, that it is only partially applicable to Nonconformist churches, in London at least, at the present time. The secretary of the London Congregational Association last year informed the *Times*, that during the last twenty years, Evangelical Dissenters had multiplied their agencies in some cases fourfold. We trust our investigations will confirm this gratifying statement.

Since 1851 the Christian world has become more and more impressed with the conviction that the increase of religious machinery does not necessarily imply a proportionate extension of religion itself. Reverting again to the returns of religious worship for that year, it would appear that, while on the Census Sunday there was accommodation in the various places of worship in England and Wales for 10,212,563 persons, only some 7,261,032 were in attendance. Or, taking London alone, the case stood thus—

Population in 1851... .. 2,362,236  
Aggregate attendance on Census Sunday, 504,914

Thus less than 25 per cent. of the population were to be found in church or chapel on that day, while 58 per cent., it is estimated, might have been present. The voluntary absenters consequently more than doubled the attenders. The question then remains—Could the absenters have been accommodated? The answer is to be found in the fact that *little more than ONE-HALF* of the sittings in the metropolis (the proportion was 53·4 for all large town districts) were used at the most numerously-attended service on the Sunday referred to. Thus in London, looked at as a whole, church extension was not then so much needed to meet the exigency as church comprehension. And while in 1851 the Established Church used no more than 33 per cent. of her accommodation in England and Wales, and the attendance in her metropolitan churches was only a little more than one-half of the entire attendance at places of worship in London, Bishop Tait's proposal to add 25 per cent. to the existing churches, even allowing for the natural increase of population, seems to us extravagant.

If, therefore, with these grave facts before them, the Nonconformists of London felt it more incumbent on them to utilise their existing resources, and create new agencies for dealing with the spiritual destitution around them, than to build fresh chapels, it must be admitted that they decided wisely, and in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel. We believe that since 1851 a variety of institutions for prosecuting missionary work have been created by many, if not most, of the Free Churches of the metropolis—that these aggressive movements outside the churches have been mainly carried on at small expense by lay agency—that they have absorbed, in many cases, no mean proportion of the pecuniary resources of these churches—and that the aggregate result upon the religious condition of the working classes has been perceptible and satisfactory. If this be so, then have they not only found a better panacea for spiritual want than mere church extension, or the collection of large funds, but a blessed means of stimulating spiritual life among themselves. They will, moreover, have shewn that their system of church economy is sufficiently flexible to adapt itself to the necessities of the case, and that the Voluntary principle, rightly applied, is equal to all the demands made upon it. There is no doubt that the Nonconformists of London have since 1851 taken their full proportionate share in building new places of worship, and the facts we shall have to state will go to prove that they have been successful to a considerable extent in bringing the working classes within range of the preached Gospel.

We believe that a description of the kind, if not the extent, of Christian work which is being carried on in London by some Free churches may help to arouse the zeal of others. Unhappily, the data on which to found general conclusions as to what is being done outside their own boundaries by these churches, cannot be obtained. We have only the materials for dealing with single churches. Great complaints are made by some who deserve to be listened to that the members of our churches give so little of personal service in evangelistic work. But can it be said that they alone are to blame? Is this the characteristic of those churches in which missionary agencies have been multiplied? If a church be lifeless and apathetic, is there not likely to be some defect in those who govern as well as in those who are ruled? We think the Christian public needs to know more of the secret of successful church action upon the outside world—more of the best methods of reaching the heart of humanity—more of the agencies which tell upon working men—how most effectually to utilise the personal service of thousands of Christian men and women, who are not unwilling to be set to work in the cause of their Divine

Master. We venture to hope that the succeeding papers may throw some light on this important question.

CLAREMONT CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. M. Henderson, minister of Claremont Chapel, intends, we believe, to follow the example of the Rev. John Graham, by going out to Australia.

UNION CHAPEL, ISLINGTON.—On Thursday evening week the annual meeting of the church and congregation at Union Chapel, Islington, was held in the lecture-room. Additional interest was given to the meeting by the approaching departure to the East of the pastor, the Rev. Henry Allon, who left with his companions yesterday. The report of the year was very encouraging, the contributions to religious and benevolent objects, independently of the support of the worship of the church, being 3,013*l*. The year completed the twenty-first year of Mr. Allon's pastorate, during which it appeared that, independently of the support of their own ministry and worship, upwards of 38,000*l*. had been contributed. During the same period 2,003 persons had been added to the fellowship of the church. The following resolution was also passed:—

That, although as a church and congregation we have already expressed by letter to our beloved pastor (the Rev. Henry Allon) our kind and heartfelt wishes in the prospect of his proposed journey to the lands of the Bible, yet as the time when he will leave us is so near, and this is probably the last occasion we may previously meet with him in a social manner, we deem it a fit opportunity to assure him personally of our affectionate regard and our warmest sympathy:—

To render thanks to the Great Head of the Church, who has sustained him during a period of twenty-one years as our pastor, greatly blessing him in his work and making him very useful in His Church:—

To express our earnest desire that the God of Israel may make all his way prosperous, guide all his steps in his journey, and make it a means not only of invigorating his physical strength, but also of increasing his spiritual gifts and graces:—

And that, in answer to our fervent prayers on his behalf, he may in due time be brought again amongst us in peace and safety, and that we may be permitted together with one heart and one voice to glorify our covenant God for His abounding mercies.

It was announced that during the last few weeks, and as a special mark of respect and affection to the pastor, 560*l*. had been contributed for the extinction of the remnant of the debt of 3,800*l*. incurred by the enlargement of the chapel in 1861, and that this would have the effect of considerably increasing the pastor's income. In addition to this, a crowded meeting of the church was held on Wednesday evening, and amid many expressions of affectionate regard, an additional sum of 150*l*. was presented to Mr. Allon. The proposition to do this was made only three days previously, and it was stated that many of the poorest members of the church had contributed their mites.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, TUNSTALL.—On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst., a social tea-meeting was held in the above chapel. After tea the chair was taken by Mr. Heap. Mr. Hannay, in an appropriate speech, on behalf of the friends presented to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bostock a silver carver, and a handsome skeleton timepiece, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the friends connected with the church, congregation, and Sabbath-school of the Independent Chapel, Tunstall, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bostock, as a testimonial of esteem, and commendation of their zealous labours in the cause of Christ." Mr. Bostock, who knew nothing of the testimonial till within a few minutes of the presentation, appropriately acknowledged the gift. Short addresses by Messrs. Tolley, Hodgkinson, Garlick, and others contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

TORQUAY—ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL.—The anniversary sermons of the above chapel were preached by the Rev. C. B. Symes, B.A., of Plymouth, on Sunday, January 22. On the Monday evening following a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by Johnston Stitt, Esq., of Liverpool, who in the course of a very interesting speech, referred to the chapel at Mariden, built principally by the church and congregation at Abbey-road within the last nine months, and urged the desirableness of removing at the meeting the debt that was still resting on it. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. W. Currie, P. Jones, H. Cross, J. Kings, J. Stapleton, F. Fox Thomas, Mr. Ashworth, of Rochdale, and Mr. Coombes. The collections on Sunday, and the contributions at the public meeting, amounted to 76*l*., being 8*l*. beyond the sum required to free the chapel at Mariden. The chapel will accommodate upwards of 200 persons, and cost 320*l*.

CARLISLE—LOWTHER STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—This building was reopened for worship on Sunday, Jan. 22, the interior having undergone a complete metamorphosis in decoration and arrangement. In the morning, the pastor, the Rev. J. Branwhite French, preached from Psalms xvi. 6—"Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." In the evening, Mr. French preached on "The grand old Gospel." On Tuesday evening the opening was further celebrated by a public *soirée*. Tea was provided in the schoolroom at half-past six o'clock, and at a later hour a public meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of the pastor. There was a numerous attendance. On the platform with the chairman there were the Rev. Mr. Brewis, of Penrith; the Rev. W. A. Wrigley, the Rev. H. Miller, and the Rev. W. M'Indoe, and other ministers, all of whom took part in the proceedings. The chairman, in the course of his address, said that the whole cost of the alterations would be about 450*l*., and they would want perhaps about 400*l*. besides. They had got between 400*l*. and 500*l*., the amount being nearer the latter sum than the former—



(applause)—besides which the ladies were busying themselves in getting up a bazaar, which it was expected would be held in a short time. If they could raise their fund to 600*l.*, he thought they might very safely leave the rest to be furnished by the bazaar. They had brought a larger congregation into the chapel than they took out—the place being well filled on Sunday night—and he hoped that under the blessing of God this would continue. The Revs. W. Brewis and H. Miller congratulated the pastor and people on the beautiful church they had made for themselves. The reopening meetings are being continued by a series of lectures and readings in the church by Mr. French.

**CHARLES-STREET CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—EXTINGUISHING OF DEBT.**—The anniversary services of this place of worship were held on Lord's-day, January 29. Owing to severe domestic affliction, the Rev. Knoch Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool, was unable to preach on the occasion, but his place was supplied by the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., who preached in the morning, and by the Rev. J. A. Picton in the evening. The collections amounted to 29*l.* A public tea-meeting was held on the following Monday evening, the proceeds of which meeting amounted to 30*l.* The treasurer, R. Harris, Esq., read the statement of accounts for the past year. The chairman (the Rev. T. Lomas) then read the list of subscriptions for the year, and announced that only 27*l.* were required to clear off entirely the debt of 1,600*l.* incurred in the enlargement of the chapel in the year 1861. In about the space of ten minutes, the chairman announced the entire liquidation of the amount, with a balance in hand of upwards of 5*l.* This announcement was received by the audience with every mark of satisfaction.

**WARDLAW CHURCH, GLASGOW.**—The opening services in connection with this new place of worship, in Bellgrove-street, took place on Monday. In the forenoon the services were conducted by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, of London (son of the late Dr. Wardlaw, after whom the church is named); the Rev. David Johnstone, of Great Hamilton-street Church, officiating in the afternoon. In the evening the services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Batchelor. The church was well filled at each service, a liberal connection being made on behalf of the building fund. The congregation for whom the new church has been erected have met for some years under the ministry of the Rev. Gilbert McCallum—at first as a mission of West George-street (now Elgin-place) Independent Church—and have assembled hitherto in the Wardlaw Mission Chapel, at the corner of Great Dove-hill and Grange-street. The mission, however, will still be carried on there, though the building is, it is stated, "scheduled" under the Union Railway Act, and may have to be pulled down in the course of a year or two. The new church is plain Greco-Italian in style, and contains 514 sittings on the ground floor and 308 in the gallery. The pediment of the front toward Bellgrove-street is enriched with scroll foliage, and a medallion, by Mr. Mossman, of the late Dr. Wardlaw. Belonging to the church, there is at the back a large portion of ground, on which it is proposed to erect hall and school accommodation, with beadle's house, &c., as the funds may admit. The total cost of the church will be about 2,000*l.*

**HINCKLEY, LEICESTERSHIRE.**—The Rev. J. James having accepted the pastorate of the Independent Church, Morley, near Leeds, a public farewell tea-meeting, which was well attended, was held at the Independent chapel in this town, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. The Rev. J. Stewart, of Earls Shilton, was called to the chair, and after singing and prayer, Mr. D. Wheatley, the senior deacon, referred to the successful labours of their pastor among them during the last six years, and concluded by presenting, as a testimonial from the church and congregation, a handsome timepiece, together with Webster and Wilkinson's Greek Testament, in two volumes, and also a gold pencilcase to Mrs. James. Mr. Marvin said that the church and congregation were united and peaceful, they might be considered a working church, the young were carefully looked after, their finances were in a more flourishing condition than at any past period of their history, and nearly all might, more or less, be traced to the principles and zeal of their minister. Mr. Hall, the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, on behalf of the female adult class, presented Mrs. James with a China tea-service, as a memento of their gratitude for the advantages they had received from her teaching. Alfred Herbert, on the part of the young men's class (conducted by the pastor), read a very feeling address, and concluded by making a presentation of an elegant and massive gold pencilcase, as a testimony of their grateful feelings for the services rendered them. The Rev. J. James, in the course of his reply, said that, during the six years he had been their pastor, though he had not been without his sorrows, he had experienced much of pleasure and satisfaction, and should ever look back upon the time as one of the brightest spots in his life. If, in consequence of the cotton famine, and other adverse circumstances, they had not as yet a new place of worship, they had within the last few days the title-deeds to the most eligible site the town presented for the building of one, and by the husbanding of their resources he had no doubt a chapel would yet be built. The rev. gentleman concluded with some appropriate remarks as to the object for which they were assembled. Mr. Simpson, of Leicester, and the Rev. Mr. Redman, of Nuneaton, also spoke, the latter stating that on the afternoon of that day some forty children had, of their own voluntary will, subscribed their helpence, and purchased a valuable work, "Conybeare and Howson's Life and Labours of St.

Paul," as an appropriate gift to their minister. The Rev. C. Haddon, of Market Bosworth, and others, also addressed the meeting, which was concluded by singing and prayer.

## Correspondence.

### THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me briefly to explain what otherwise might mystify and alarm some of your readers. The writer, in your last number, of an article on the College Conferences says that Mr. Rooker indicated what might be the weakness or danger of the Institutions of Nottingham and Bristol. Your readers will wonder what Mr. Rooker referred to. It was simply this:—He asked the question, How the directors of these Institutions discriminated between the men whom they receive, and those whom the other Colleges should receive? I did not at the time answer the inquiry, because I presumed that the gentlemen attending the Conference had made themselves acquainted with the published statements and prospectuses of the new Institutions, and in these the question is answered. The Institution at Nottingham, I may now state, receives only men of equal mental calibre with those entering the other Colleges, but who are debarred from admission into the latter by one or other of these three disqualifications—age, early educational disadvantage, or marriage. But as students are accepted who have less literary culture than those in the older Colleges, so the greater stress is laid with us upon the three following qualifications—maturity and force of character, ability to speak to edification, and eminent self-devotion in the cause of Christ; and owing to the number of applicants abundant scope is offered for selection.

The question put by Mr. Rooker was an important one. But, so opinions differ, instead of indicating a danger or a mystery in the new Institutions, it reveals to me their necessity and value. The applications made to us every week would satisfy Mr. Rooker that there are very many in our churches who are qualified for most effective service in the church, whom hitherto our churches have not called forth to that service, or have called forth without supplying the needed training.

I am, yours faithfully,

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NOTTINGHAM INSTITUTION.

### MR. HOARE AND HIS "TEN MEN IN LIMBO."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Staplehurst Church-rate, for the non-payment of which Mr. Hoare had put "ten men in limbo," has been paid,—not by them or with their consent, but, as it is reported, by the magistrate of the district, in order to stay proceedings in a superior court.

Whatever may be the construction put on this arrangement, it will be apparent to all that the law is most unsatisfactory, and it is to be desired by all lovers of peace and good fellowship that no further attempt should be made in this parish to compel payment of Church-rates from Dissenters.

I am, yours obediently,

ONE OF THE TEN.

Staplehurst, Feb. 6, 1865.

### CHURCH RATE COMPROMISES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The frequency with which Church-rate contests are now compromised by Nonconformists consenting to give subscriptions, induces me to ask your opinion upon the subject.

To my own mind I confess it appears a mere subterfuge to avoid contest, first, because if we believe some of the doctrines of the Church of England to be erroneous, are we not wrong in subscribing towards their propagation and support? and, secondly, because I cannot call a subscription voluntary when it is made with the full knowledge that we should otherwise be compelled to pay a Church-rate.

I would ask, supposing Church-rates were unknown, how many of the voluntary (?) contributions of Dissenters towards the support of the Church would ever have been heard of? Of course I specially refer to such places as Oswestry, where the church is attended by a wealthy congregation more capable of supporting their own worship than we, their poorer and much-despised brethren. What really is the difference whether we call it a Church-rate or a voluntary (?) subscription, provided that as one or the other we are compelled to pay the money?

I, for one, should be very glad to learn the opinion of our leaders upon the point.

Yours truly,

A POLITICAL DISSENTER.

Oswestry, Feb. 1, 1865.

### CHRISTIAN WILLINGHOOD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Since reading the leading Ecclesiastical article in your paper of last week, I have asked myself, is it not possible that the union of Church and State may have very much to do, not only with the distrust of Christian energy and life in the Church itself, but also with a similar distrust without, manifested in the instruction and operations of the Free Churches of our land?

For many years there has seemed to me a sad distrust of the Christian life, of the Christian's generosity, consistency, devotedness to his Saviour, in the tone of our pulpit teaching. Has it ever appeared so to you? And does it not manifest its influence in the lives of Christian themselves, and prevent the growth of Christian manhood, virtues, valour?

I am not, Sir, one of the croakers who say "former times were better than these," or who are inclined to find fault with everything around them. I admire the activity on every hand, the energy put forth in the service of the Saviour, the devotion of every talent, the consecration of all wisdom and knowledge to Him, whose they are by right; but I fear lest with all this, there may be a lack of deep spiritual piety, a loss of the spirit in the letter, of inward power in outward action.

This distrust of the Christian seems to me to be manifested in one of the movements of the present day, which is generally considered as a great move in the right

direction, and which undoubtedly, considered in itself, is so. The principle of the weekly offering must commend itself to every mind, possessing also, as it does, apostolical, Divine recommendation; but—the numbered envelopes, promises beforehand, the names registered—how unlike the inspired directions, "As God has prospered him," "As he has purposed in his heart, so let him give." I rejoice that there are some churches which have rejected these concomitants of the weekly offering, and I believe their faith in Christian principle has not been disappointed. And then, again, in speaking of the proportion of giving to income, shall we go back to law and bondage again, when the Christian has devoted his all to his Saviour, and it has become part of the business of his life that he may spend it as his Saviour may approve? No, Sir; Christian willinghood is not generally believed in among us who are free from State trammel; the generous dictates of the loving Christian heart are not trusted. I have referred to this rather as an instance of what I mean, but it is to the tone of general religious teaching to which I wish particularly to refer. We find Christians addressed as slothful, covetous, &c.—lectured unsparingly, till we can only believe that there is, in truth, no good thing in them; when on turning to the descriptions of the Christian in the Word of God, we find him spoken of as "a son of God," "renewed in the Divine image," and of his conduct as that of one "dead to sin," and therefore "not living therein." Need we wonder, then, that many go halting all their days, writing bitter things against themselves, and doubting whether they are Christians—that the Christian life is feeble and weak? The Christian, Sir, is not believed in, and what is this but saying that the work of God in the heart of man—the entire radical change—is not believed in?

To me it seems that it would be far better in addressing Christians to magnify to the fullest height the grace of God for them and in them, and consequently expecting that they will do only noble and generous deeds; and in treating of traits opposed to the Christian character to represent them as almost impossible to him. And I have such faith in the Christian man that I believe it would not be long before it would be found that under such teaching he would prove himself worthy to be trusted.

Believe me, yours truly,  
BOUND, YET FREE.

Feb. 6, 1865.

### THE EQUITY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the *Daily News* a few days ago I read the following remark:—"In the case of a village where only one school can be maintained, the Committee of Council is bound to consider first, not the denominational system, which is the means, but the equity which is its principle, and the welfare of all classes which is the end contemplated by Parliament." I should like to apply "the equity" here involved to the following case:—In the village of Sibbertoft, near Naseby, Northamptonshire, there live Thomas Simons and his wife—than whom there are not two more respectable Christian cottagers in the land. They have, however, the misfortune to believe that the ordinance of Christian baptism should be administered only to adults on the confession of their Christian faith; in short, like Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Spurgeon, and many hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, they are Baptists. They are also communicants of the neighbouring church of the Rev. Thomas Gough, of Clipstone—a church in which the Rev. Robert Hall, of renown, was once much interested. Several years ago, a so-called "National School" was opened in the village, and received a grant of between 60*l.* and 70*l.* from Government towards the cost of its erection and the expense of its library. The new school extinguished the village schools that had previously existed, and has ever since enjoyed the sole monopoly of teaching.

Five or six years ago the Simonses had two children old enough to be sent to school. But what was to be done? The vicar, the Rev. Thomas James, Canon of Peterborough, and the curate, Mr. Paul, refused the children any education unless they were previously christened. Month after month passed on; until at length, under the stress of clerical pressure, and a deeply seated dread cherished by the parents of their children growing up without an education, the mother, in a fit of desperation, took the children to church and had them christened. That step, I must add, the parents have regretted ever since; for they feel that that act was a farce performed in the name of religion, and that it was a compromise which their consciences condemn.

Two years ago a third child had grown old enough to be sent to school; and the mother, meeting the curate, asked that the child should be admitted. Nothing was said as to whether it had been baptized or not, and the child attended for several weeks. But one day the curate called to inform the mother that he had learned that her little daughter had not been christened, and that the rite must be performed, or she would be excluded from the school. The parents, however, had resolved that, at whatever cost they would never again violate their conscientious convictions; and at length the child was literally turned out of the school, simply and solely because she had not been christened. From that time till now she has been excluded, and—excepting some little instruction she receives at home—is growing up without an education. The present vicar—for a new one has come—adheres to the decision of his predecessor. Here, then, is a Government-aided school which persists in refusing any education to a little girl, because her parents are Baptist. I may state that the parents have never expressed any objection to any internal arrangements of the school, either as to its discipline or doctrine. I have laid the case before the Council for Education, but they inform me that they are unable to do anything in it.

I state these facts—facts which no one can controvert—as an impartial looker-on. I am not myself even a Baptist, but I feel dishonoured, as an Englishman, that such things should be done in open day in our country—and done on the very verge of Naseby field; and I am especially pained to see clergymen, aided by Government funds, employed in what I cannot but regard as the grievous persecution of the poor and of a little child.

I may add that, in the same neighbourhood of the renowned Naseby, the Rev. G. A. Poole, of Welford, recently refused to allow two verses of one of Charles Wesley's hymns to be placed as an epitaph on a tombstone, because the author of them, he said, was "a



fool"; and that Mr. Ashby Ashby, J.P., of Naseby Woolleys, which is only about a mile distant, ejected a tenant from his farm—though the family had occupied it for forty years—avowedly and simply and solely because the tenant, Mr. Henry Smeeton, was a Dissenter. I am, &c.,

January 31.

F. S. W.

## THE CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to reply to a letter upon co-operation in your issue of this day. I fear your correspondent, "A Constant Reader," has undertaken a very difficult task in combating a principle which already recommends itself by its success.

It might not be unseemly for your correspondent to sneer at aristocratic patrons of co-operation, were those patrons brainless aristocrats whose opinions were valueless; but I think it is "impertinent" to speak of such men as Lord Brougham, Professor Fawcett, and John Stuart Mill as being "literally crammed" upon the subject. The great thinkers who have so repeatedly commended co-operation, are rather unlikely persons to undergo such a process.

Does your correspondent think that the dictum of an anonymous writer in a newspaper, that "Co-operation is unsound, viewed in the light of political economy," will have much weight with us who are co-operators. We are content to oppose his dictum with the commendation of John Stuart Mill; and if his authority is not sufficient, with the testimonies of Professors Fawcett and Beesley, and other teachers of political economy in our Universities.

Your correspondent says, "Distribution was to be accomplished, in spite of Adam Smith, for nothing." This is not exactly true; no co-operators doing business on anything like an extensive scale could expect it. He should have written—the cost of distribution was to be reduced to a minimum. And why not?

The workman, earning but little wages, sees a large part of it go week by week as profits to the distributor, who in the vast majority of cases has a larger income than himself. He says, That man is rich by means of us, and his position is maintained by the capital he possesses; why should not we combine, and thus by means of our united capital, save a large part of the cost of distribution? Can we object to this? I myself am a distributor; but I cannot but admit that the man who makes deserves more than the man who only distributes, and if he can obtain more, it is his interest and his right to do so. The mere fact that the occupation of the capitalist-distributor is gone, does not prove co-operation to be unsound. When workmen are displaced from their accustomed employment by machinery, or the operation of free trade, they are told that they ought not to complain; and were they to whine that machinery and free trade are "morally unsound," because they are displaced, they would only be laughed at for their folly. The two cases are precisely analogous.

In the infancy of co-operation the work of distribution might be done by co-operators themselves; but they were not taken by surprise, as your correspondent seems to imply; they foresaw, as their enterprise grew, that middlemen must be used, and so the servants of the capitalist-distributor were retained, i.e., the men who actually do the work of distribution, and who get very little of its profits, for their former masters are the stingiest set of men living. The servant-distributors are retained: it is only capitalist-distributors, who swallowed the profits, are dismissed. Thus we see that co-operation is not what your correspondent affirms, "a war of one class of labourers against another." No doubt some advocates of co-operation have used the intemperate language which your correspondent refers to; but the frequency of adulterations is a notorious fact, and it is not to be wondered at that the more thoughtful of the working class seek to protect themselves against such a system of plunder. We condemn the giving of credit, and what is more, we strike at the very root of such a pernicious evil—that credit system which itself is an immensely more "violent interference with the rights and liberties of others" than co-operation can possibly be.

Your correspondent complains that the opening of a co-operative store is represented as noble, benevolent, and elevating. I think it is. The working classes have always been blamed for being extravagant—living but a week's remove from starvation—too dependent upon charity when out of work. All this is true. Let them become Christian men, let them even become teetotallers, and a radical change is effected. But if you can't persuade them to that, then only teach them to save money, and you have already raised them from a lower to a higher level of civilisation. Co-operation makes this easy, for the wife lays by the same every market night at the place where she buys; and it makes it tangibly advantageous by the good dividends received. And then, when once the first plunge is taken, the family will grow in provident habits. Saving money may be a mere mercenary process with the middle and upper classes, but with the working classes it is (if I may use such an hyperbole) the very gospel of the present life.

And, after all, what is co-operation but the adoption of the same principle acted upon by the middle classes in the disposal of their savings? Let your correspondent go preach a crusade against banking, mining, hotel, iron, coal, cotton-spinning, shipbuilding, and other joint-stock companies, which you may count by the hundred. What are these shareholders but co-operators on a large scale? Let him put them down first. They only carry into their respective fields of operation the same principle we carry into ours. The same objections which are urged against us may with equal force be urged against them. Their shareholders will go to the hotels in which they have an interest, will bank at their own banks, will buy cotton, or ships, or coal, or iron of the concerns in which their money is invested.

The writer of this letter is a poor man, earning less wages than an ordinary skilled labourer; and when he sees the enormous profits his employers realise, and the opulence of the tradesmen with whom he has dealt, he cannot understand how his conduct can be morally unsound in imitating the conduct of his superiors in worldly position, and thus buying in the cheapest market.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,  
AN AUDITOR OF A CO-OPERATION  
SOCIETY.

128, Brunswick-street, N.E., Feb. 1, 1864.

## THE DISTRESS IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly insert a few lines just to inform our friends that the response to our appeal for the suffering brethren in Jamaica is both prompt and cordial? Remittances flow in not only from the more wealthy, but very many of our poorer folk are sending up small contributions, and their letters breathe a spirit of tenderness and sympathy most gratifying and encouraging. The supplies of useful articles of clothing will be large, judging from the amount already received. But this relief, in order to be effectual, should be prompt.

I am, dear Sir, yours ever truly,  
FRED. TRESTRILL, Secretary.  
Baptist Mission-house, 33, Moorgate-street,  
London, Feb. 7, 1865.

## BROOK-STREET REFUGE AND RAGGED-SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Pray accept my best thanks for your insertion of my appeal on behalf of the above institution. May I add, that any left-off clothes will be very acceptable for the inmates of the Refuge, whose state on their admission is generally such as to require a complete change of clothing. The following sums received since my last letter, towards raising the 204l. so urgently needed, are thankfully acknowledged:—Chapple, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Coleman, Esq., 5s.; G. Gilbert Scott, Esq., 3l. 3s.; Miss Prideaux, 2s. 6d.; Mr. S. 1s.; George Moore, Esq., 1l. 1s.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
T. E. WAY, Hon. Sec.  
29, Wigmore-street, N., Feb. 7, 1864.

## "A VOICE TO ALL THE CHURCHES."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I do not recollect seeing any notice in your columns of a pamphlet published by Morgan and Chase; it is entitled, "A Voice to all the Churches," &c., and aims to lay down the principles and practices for churches to recognise and carry out. It contains a great many most valuable suggestions, and I should like you to call attention to it, for ministers and influential members of churches could not read it without finding in it much that would stimulate them in the work of the Lord. In its several divisions—the aggressive, the educative, the pastoral, the economic, the federal, the social, the miscellaneous—there are positions taken which I should hesitate to say are right, and others which I am sure are wrong; but nevertheless, I have received so many valuable hints, that I am resolved to keep the "Voice" within call as a reminder of what may be done.

I write this note because I believe many would be thankful to have a book like this in their hands when they "look on the fields white unto the harvest." It costs only sixpence, is anonymous, and I have no guess of who the author may be; so I have only the interest in it of what I believe to be its worth.

I am, yours faithfully,  
February, 1865. W.

## THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The working men of South London, emulating the good example of their brethren in the northern regions of the metropolis, have lost no time in organising a new exhibition on a much larger and more perfect scale than the one that was opened eleven months ago. That small beginning has already led to great and important results, and it is only fair that the credit of what has been done should be given in the right quarter. Mr. G. M. Murphy, the active and able leader of the working men of Lambeth, was not only the originator of the idea, but was the first person to give it form and substance. His original experiment was necessarily contracted and imperfect. Until the first exhibition was held, he could scarcely tell what materials existed for a successful undertaking of the kind, and he and his colleagues therefore acted wisely in regarding that demonstration as preliminary and tentative in its character. In truth the comparison between the two is all in favour of the one which the Bishop of Winchester, with characteristic warmth of sympathy and appreciation, inaugurated at the Lambeth Baths on Wednesday afternoon. The contributors are more numerous; their works are more diversified and ingenious; and many of the old exhibitors have clearly made a step in advance during the intervening period. The large room of the Baths is tastefully decorated, and the articles occupy stands on the floor and in the two galleries. There are 630 exhibitors, including every variety of trade and employment.

A notice in one of the daily papers gives the following general idea of the contents of the exhibition:—

The rule that has been followed as to the objects shown has been to limit them entirely to the works of amateurs, or of workmen at various trades. Many of the things shown, however, are, to judge from the statements of the cards affixed, those of small manufacturers, while a considerable portion are produced by skilled artisans working at their ordinary trades and producing just such articles as they supply the shops with. Among the large class of amateurs, however, the objects sent in prove the truth of the statement that amateurs seldom follow as a recreation the pursuit on which they have to depend during the day. Thus we find sailors of the Royal Navy sending in beautifully embroidered specimens of pictorial needlework; a hairdresser contributing two very fine plaster busts of his own modelling; gardeners exhibiting models of great edifices of most ambitious architecture; clerks exhibiting working models of steam-engines; porters given up almost entirely to paintings in oil; and a blacksmith displaying well-arranged aquariums. We should scarcely like to venture on guessing how many small busts, drawings, and models there are of Garibaldi, some of which are very fair indeed. Mr. G. M. Murphy, the popular secretary of the exhibition, has also suffered somewhat in this respect

from the devotion of his admirers, and is drawn and modelled in a variety of ways, each more or less unlike him. One lady, indeed, has signified her general approval by embroidering a silk counterpane, with the mottoes, "Long live the Queen; Long live G. M. Murphy." Among the water-colours there are some careful and very pretty drawings, those for sale being marked at very low prices. It is impossible to give the same praise to those in oils, which are certainly below the merit of those shown last year at the Agricultural Hall. Among the odds and ends is a rather curious screen, formed, apparently, of all the postage-stamps in the world, neatly arranged. In models, as we have said, the exhibition is unusually fertile, especially in models of ships; No. 377 has some very good working models, one of which, a miniature steam-engine, is remarkable, as the production of a lad under 16 years of age. Among the cabinetwork an inlaid table by a working tanner is one of the best specimens of them all. A special department is devoted to textile fabrics, in which nearly all the exhibitors are women. Some of the specimens of needlework shown here are exquisite. Some of the silk patchwork counterpanes, which are very fine both as to pattern and colour combinations, are formed by many thousands of distinct pieces which have been sewn together.

The simple ceremony of opening this exhibition was performed on Wednesday by the Bishop of Winchester, supported by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Doulton, M.P., Messrs. Charles and Thomas Lucas, the Rev. Newman Hall, &c.

Prayers having been read, the Bishop opened the proceedings in a short but kindly and appropriate address, in which he dwelt on the scope and value to the working classes of such displays of competitive industry, and then called on Mr. MURPHY to read the report.

This report, after referring to the first efforts of the promoters of the plan, went on to say:—

The history of the present Exhibition is easily traced. On the 28th of July, 1864, the president of the Southwark Mission (under the auspices of which the working men had formerly acted) convened by circular a meeting at Hawkstone Hall, to consider the advisability of taking steps to carry out an exhibition on a larger scale and upon a broader basis; that meeting, at which the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., presided, unanimously passed a resolution affirming the desirableness of the project, approving most cordially of the course taken by the Southwark Mission, and appointing a committee to submit the proposition to a public meeting. On September 20 a great meeting gathered at Taylor's Depository, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley. The meeting heartily and unanimously approved of the action which had been taken. The rules were submitted seriatim, and unanimously adopted. Other public meetings have since been held with the most favourable results. At an early period of the movement it was determined to raise a guarantee fund of 1,000l. for the purpose, as well of securing the committee against loss as of inspiring exhibitors with confidence in the project. The sum guaranteed is 1,108l. 5s. 6d., the number of guarantors being ninety-six, many of whom are working men. The committee also offered a prize of 5l. for the best design for an exhibition medal, the competitors to be working men. Twenty-one designs were forwarded, and the adjudicators (D. Maclean, R.A., R. Redgrave, R.A., and M. D. Wyatt, F.S.A.) were unanimous in awarding the prize to Mr. R. W. Martin, of Walworth. Arrangements have also been made that a medal from the design to which was awarded the second place in the adjudicators' list, will be sold in the Exhibition. The committee's labours have been incessant and onerous, but they have neither shrunk from difficulty nor courted applause; they have sought to do their duty well, and are already in part rewarded by the character of the articles which have been brought together, but even more by the thought that wiser and happier hours are in store for many who may gather to view them, and be instructed by the lessons they convey. The number of exhibitors is 633; this number might have been doubled, supposing they had had sufficient room to accommodate so many, and had not been scrupulously strict as to our prescribed boundaries, and the time for the reception of applications. The room required for exhibition purposes is about 5,000 square feet of wall, or hanging space, 1,200 feet run of table space of various depths, and 800 feet of floor space. To meet so large a demand for room the erection of the gallery, as at present constructed, was determined upon, as well as the appropriation of premises adjoining the Bath. In all these arrangements the committee have had in view the accommodation of the public, the comfort of the exhibitors, and the success of the Exhibition; and they trust it may be found that they have not altogether failed. In order that every facility may be offered to all classes for the examination of the articles brought together at so much expenditure of time and skill, the exhibition will be opened every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from twelve till four, at the charge of 6d.; on Fridays from twelve till four, 2s. 6d., and every evening from six till ten (Saturdays two till ten), at 2d., children half-price at all times. The committee have to acknowledge the great pleasure they have felt in receiving such hearty co-operation from all with whom their duties have brought them in contact, from his Royal Highness the patron downward. It would be most invidious to mention a few, where all have done so well; they can therefore only express, in general terms, to the president, vice-presidents, guarantors, adjudicators, the chairmen and speakers at the public meetings, the representatives of the press, and all who have laboured with and for them, their warmest and heartiest thanks.

Mr. COWPER, M.P., and Mr. LOCKE, M.P., then addressed the meeting.

The Rev. NEWMAN HALL followed, and was received with much applause. He said:—

It will not be out of place, my lord, if I briefly explain the origin of this exhibition. It has grown out of the Southwark Mission for the elevation of the working classes, of which I have the honour to be president. Next to spiritual results, we seek the material, intellectual, and social benefit of the people, and for this purpose, in addition to religious services, we deliver secular lectures on week-evenings—hold temperance meetings—conduct



gratuitous adult classes for reading, writing, cyphering, and mechanical drawing,—and sometimes give musical entertainments. On Saturday nights this hall is filled with fifteen hundred working people, who, instead of spending their wages at a public-house, come here to listen to newspaper readings, and join in temperance songs. These operations are chiefly conducted by our indefatigable agent, Mr. Murphy. (Loud cheers.) He, among other schemes of usefulness, originated and first carried out the idea of an exhibition for working people only, in which labour and skill should be represented, apart from capital. The first of such exhibitions, which have since been held in so many places, and have now become an established institution, was held in these baths eleven months ago, and was a complete success. Why then did not the Southwark Mission continue the enterprise? For this reason, among others, that nothing is more calculated to counteract any effort to benefit the working classes than the appearance of a wish to proselyte them to a sect. (Cheers.) This is not our aim in the Southwark Mission. We care not a straw to what church the people may go whom we seek to benefit, if only we can help them to live an industrious, sober and godly life. (Loud cheers.) There may be some who make philanthropy a cover for sectarian zeal, apparently zealous in conferring benefits on the people, but really seeking adherents to their church or party. But this is not our aim, and we wish to avoid all appearance of it. As then the Southwark Mission is carried on, necessarily, by a particular congregation, we thought, when the exhibition had once proved successful, that it should no longer be conducted by that congregation, or its mission, as such, but should be surrendered to the general public. Thus it is, my lord, that we hail with delight your presidency on this occasion, and the concurrence of all classes in the object we have in view. Help might be rendered to a man in two ways—either by a positive donation, in regard to which he was a passive recipient; or by helping him to help himself, in which case he became the principal agent, he who aided him retiring modestly from view. God helped us in both ways. He gave us absolutely what we could not procure—air, light, and water, here we were passive recipients. He did not prepare our food, clothes, or dwellings, but gave us faculties by which we could do this for ourselves. (Loud cheers.) So that the energy and skill employed were often more valuable than their material products. In which way, then, could we best help the working classes? This was the great problem of the day, and no wonder, when it was considered that only one-seventh of the population had an income of above 100*l.*, so that six-sevenths of the whole nation might be regarded as the working classes. Those six-sevenths of the people received only one-third of the annual produce of the country, while two-thirds of that wealth was enjoyed by only one-seventh of the population. (Cries of Shame.) No wonder it was felt important that these six-sevenths of the people should be educated, contented, and happy, inasmuch as it was easy to conceive how readily they might otherwise be indeed "dangerous classes" to the minority. Not only their numbers, but their importance justified such efforts. Without their toil, what would be the use of money or of land? They pierce the mine and procure the fuel, they blast the rock and smelt the iron, they till the fields and gather the harvest, they grind the corn and prepare the food, they spin the cotton and weave the silk, they cut the diamond that sparkles on the neck of beauty, and burnish the gold that forms the peer's coronet and the monarch's crown—(loud cheers)—they rear the comfortable homes in which we dwell, the churches where we worship, our palaces of art, legislation, and royalty. (Continued cheering.) And what is their condition? Look at the wretched homes, the mean attire, the unwholesome and scanty food of many of those who perform these works! Agricultural labourers constitute one-third of the working classes, and receive an average wage of eleven shillings a week—(Shame)—living in hovels far less comfortable and healthy than the dwellings of the horses which work for the same master and on the same estate. And in manufacturing towns, though the average wages are 60*l.* a-year, how heavy the deduction for rent! It was only yesterday that I visited a family of seven, who occupied but a single room for which they paid three shillings and threepence per week. What then should be done? There must be no interference with the law of property, which gave every man a right to keep what he earns, and hand it down to his children. (Loud cheers.) Anything like a scramble would be a catastrophe for rich and poor alike. (Hear, hear.) Were they, the rich, to distribute gifts to the poor? There were cases of unavoidable necessity in which it was right for the rich to give, and no disgrace to the poor to receive. But this might be carried so far as to pauperise a people, producing arrogance in the giver, and indolence and servility in the receiver. (Cheers.) The best method of helping the poor, was to help them to help themselves. Look at yonder clock (pointing to a large one in the exhibition). You can make it show the time by standing in front and moving the hands; but it would be better to clean and oil the wheels, and wind them up, so that the clock might show the time for itself. (Loud cheers.) So with the working classes. Assistance might be needed at first to help the clock to go, but when once started, they would do the winding up for themselves. (Hear, hear.) Self-help was the first lesson all must learn. Nations had to learn it, for independence and freedom upheld by foreign arms, were endangered by that very help. (Cheers.) And the working classes were more alive to this than ever. They must depend on their own efforts, and not on alms, nor on legislation. Legislation had done much, but it was chiefly in the direction of self-help. Free-trade brought bread within the reach of exertion, and had done far more for the poor than by distributing many millions of loaves annually, after the fashion of the rulers of the decayed Roman Empire, who supplied the rabble of the forum with bread and *g. m.*, knowing that they could only tyrannise so long as they continued to pauperise. (Cheers.) Post Office Savings Banks, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Post Office Insurance scheme—(loud cheers)—were instances of beneficial legislation, but these were also helping the working classes to help themselves. What then could the people do for themselves? Mr. Porter, in a paper before the British Association on the self-imposed taxation of the working classes, proved that they expended upwards of fifty millions sterling annually in strong drink. (Hear, hear.) Add to this the waste of time and health, and an ample field was opened for self-help. Poor as the working classes were,

they had these fifty millions which now they squandered in what did them injury, and which they might devote to the improvement of their social condition. (Cheers.) Milton had said:—"Instead of laying the blame on any but yourselves, know that to be free is the same thing as to be wise, abstinent, temperate, magnanimous, and brave; while to be the opposite is to be a slave; and it usually happens that they who cannot control themselves, but crouch under the tyranny of their vices, are given over to the thralldom of those whom they abhor, and made to submit to an involuntary servitude." Thus the working classes, and all other classes, must feel that true reform must begin with self-reform. But we must help them to help themselves. How? A working man needed recreation, but generally had nothing but what the public-house afforded. (Hear, hear.) Let counter attractions be provided, innocent amusements, harmless and instructive recreation. Such exhibitions as the present contributed to this. In the grander exhibitions labour was represented only in connection with capital, and the workman himself was out of sight. But here, it was the workman, and not the capitalist, who was honoured. This encouraged working men to compete. Beyond calculation was the value, not only of the result, but of the hours of happy labour spent in preparing for it. "Things done are won, joy's soul lies in the doing." Great had been the joy in many houses during many months in preparation for that day. At the North London Exhibition, a poor woman burst into tears, and on being kindly questioned, said it was for joy, not for grief—because during many weeks her husband had spent his evenings at home with her, getting ready his exhibition work, instead of, as before, at the public-house. (Loud cheers.) Was there to be an extended suffrage? (Hear, hear.) This would help to fit men for it. Was it desired? This would hasten it. Was it dreaded? This would make it safe. Religion, too, was advanced by such exhibitions, for if religious truth was not directly taught, industry, sobriety, and intelligence were cultivated, and these brought a man nearer religious influences than indolence, intemperance, and stupidity. He, therefore, called on all people, on patriots, on reformers, on conservatives, on philanthropists, on the advocates of education, temperance, and morality; and on those who sought the spiritual and eternal welfare of the working classes—he called on all to lend their hearty support to such exhibitions as the one opened that day by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. (Protracted cheering.)

Mr. KINNAIRD, M.P., expressed his hearty sympathy with the objects of the exhibition.

Mr. G. LUCAS (of the firm of Kelk and Lucas) moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop of Winchester for presiding.

Mr. FOWLER seconded the motion, which was supported by

Mr. DOULTON, M.P., who took the opportunity of expressing his hearty concurrence in the objects of the exhibition, and of congratulating the promoters on its success.

The BISHOP briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The "National Anthem" was then sung, and the exhibition declared to be open. It will remain on view for one month.

The exhibition has been crowded every evening since the opening. On Monday evening the doors were obliged to be closed several times, the admissions being above the rate of 1,000 per hour. Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, and various deputations from other exhibition committees, visited it during the day.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1864.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The last session of the present Parliament was opened yesterday by Royal Commission. As it was generally known that her Majesty would not open Parliament in person, the proceedings did not excite any great amount of public interest. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, wearing the robes of Royal Commissioner, entered the House, preceded by the Mace and Great Seal, and advanced towards the seats prepared for the Commissioners in front of the throne. The other Commissioners were the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Viscount Sydney, and the Earl of St. Germans, who took their places beside the Lord Chancellor. At five minutes past two, the Lord Chancellor directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to the bar, to hear the Queen's Speech read.

After an interval of a few minutes, the Speaker appeared at the bar, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir Dennis Le Marchant, and several members of the Commons. With the exception of the Royal Commissioners, there was not a member of the Government present. On the arrival of the Speaker and the members of the Lower House, the clerk at the table read the Royal Commission. The Lord Chancellor then read

### THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

The negotiations in which the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were engaged with the King of Denmark were brought to a conclusion by a treaty of peace; and the communications which her Majesty receives from foreign Powers lead her to entertain a well-founded hope that no renewed disturbance of the peace of Europe is to be apprehended.

The civil war in North America still unhappily continues. Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral

between the contending parties, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between them.

A Japanese daimio in rebellion against his Sovereign infringed the rights accorded by treaty to Great Britain and to certain other Powers; and the Japanese Government having failed to compel him to desist from his lawless proceedings, the diplomatic agents and the naval commanders of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States of North America, undertook a combined operation for the purpose of asserting the rights which their respective Governments have obtained by treaty. That operation has been attended with complete success; and the result has afforded security for foreign commerce and additional strength to the Government of Japan, with which the relations of her Majesty are friendly.

Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

Her Majesty regrets that the conflict with some of the native tribes in New Zealand has not yet been brought to a close, but the successful efforts of her Majesty's regular forces, supported by those raised in the colony, have led to the submission of the insurgents; and those who are still in arms have been informed of the equitable conditions on which their submission would be accepted.

Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her sanction to the meeting of a conference of delegates from her several North American provinces, who, on invitation from her Majesty's Governor-General, assembled at Quebec. Those delegates adopted resolutions having for their object a closer union of those provinces under a central Government. If those resolutions shall be approved by the provincial legislatures, a bill will be laid before you for carrying this important measure into effect.

Her Majesty rejoices at the general tranquillity of her Indian dominion, but her Majesty regrets that long-continued outrages on the persons and property of subjects of her Majesty, and for which no redress could be had, have rendered it necessary to employ force to obtain satisfaction for the past and security for the future.

Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and at other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the Government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have thus been occasioned.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the general condition of the country is satisfactory, and that the revenue realises its estimated amount. The distress which prevailed in some of the manufacturing districts has greatly abated; and the act passed for the encouragement of public works in those districts has been attended with useful results.

Ireland during the past year has had its share in the advantage of a good harvest, and trade and manufactures are gradually extending in that part of the kingdom.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Bills will be laid before you for the concentration of all the courts of law and equity, with their attendant offices, in a convenient site; a measure which her Majesty trusts will promote economy and despatch in the administration of justice.

The important work for the revision of the statute law already carried, to a considerable extent by recent Acts of Parliament, will be completed by a bill that will be laid before you. Her Majesty hopes that this work may be a step towards the formation of a digest of the law.

Bills will also be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the laws relating to patents for inventions, and for conferring on the county courts an equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amount.

Your assistance will also be invited to give effect to certain recommendations made to the House of Commons, after inquiry by that House into the operations of the laws regulating the relief of the poor.

A bill will be laid before you founded on the report of the Commission for inquiring into public schools, and her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued to inquire into endowed and other schools in England, which have not been included in the recent inquiries relating to popular education.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your councils, and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of her constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

After the Speech was read, the Speaker and members of the Commons returned to the Lower House, the Royal Commissioners retired, and the sitting was suspended until a quarter to five o'clock.

On the reassembling at five o'clock Lord CHARLEMONT moved the Address. He briefly reviewed with approbation the different points in the Speech, especially endorsing that which declared Ireland to be in an improving condition. Lord HOUGHTON seconded the Address very briefly. In the course of his approval of the Speech generally he noticed recent events in Italy, and declared his conviction that Victor Emmanuel was now King of Italy, or he was nothing. As to Lancashire, he feared the distress was not wholly over there, and commended Earl Derby for the interest he had taken in the relief of those who had suffered.

The Earl of DERBY described the Speech as wholly innocuous, and just of that character that he should have expected in an address from an aged Minister to a moribund Parliament. It was useless to attempt to force vigour into the expiring body. After some further badinage, his lordship said he should have been glad to hear something about our relations with Brazil. In the original difference he believed her Majesty's Government was to blame, and he should have liked to hear that the dispute was settled.



With respect to the American war, he said it was now nearly three years since Earl Russell had said that another month would probably see an end of the hostilities. So far from that being the case, the war had continued with great savagery until now; future reconciliation was impracticable, and the only alternative was either a peaceful separation of the two countries or the subjugation of one by the other. He favoured neutrality, but he regretted that our neutrality had not been received by the party to whom it was most favourable with that good-will and gratitude to which it was entitled. He referred to the notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, and of the still more important treaty with regard to the naval force on the Lakes. Those measures were fraught with peril, and so far as the placing armed vessels on the Lakes were concerned he could only look upon it as aggressive. He approved of the Confederation of the North American colonies. He trusted that the distress in Lancashire would pass away; and, finally he expressed his regret that the public schools were to be made the subjects of legislation.

Earl GRANVILLE, after a brief allusion to Bhootan and New Zealand, said he believed the notices of the American Government as to reciprocity with Canada, and the armed vessels on the Lakes, had been induced by the recent raids from Canada. There was, however, still time for negotiation. He briefly alluded to the state of Ireland and the Federation of the American colonies, and gave way to Lord LEITRIM, who approved of the appointment of Lord Wodehouse to the Lord-Lieutenancy.

Earl RUSSELL defended the policy of the Government in respect to Brazil, and stated what negotiations had taken place. As to the United States, there was, no doubt, a great deal of irritation in that country—mainly caused by the fitting-out of ships in England to make war upon American commerce. He did not think, however, that the Americans had given the British Government all the credit they deserved for endeavouring to put a stop to these transactions. As to the armed vessels on the Lakes, that matter had no doubt been taken up by the United States Government in consequence of the raids from Canada. He hoped, however, that they would be able to maintain neutrality. There were threats of demands to be made on this country on account of the depredations of the Alabama and other vessels, but any such claim would be unjust. His lordship concluded:—

There is one thing which I cannot avoid saying before I sit down. When I see there is a proposition before the American Congress to put an end to an abominable crime—the keeping men in slavery—and to abolish for ever involuntary servitude in the constitution of the United States, I rejoice that so great a blot is about to be removed from the character of a civilised nation. (Cheers.)

The Address was then agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Lord Courtenay took the oaths and his seat for Exeter; Mr. Morris, for Carmarthen; Lord A. Hervey, for West Suffolk; Mr. Bromley, for North Warwickshire; and Mr. Waldegrave Leslie, for Hastings.

New writs were ordered to issue for the election of members for Tralee, in the place of Mr. O'Hagan; for the city of Cork, in the place of Dr. Lyons; for Salford, in the room of Mr. Massey; and for Truro, in the room of Mr. Montague Smith.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

A number of notices of motion and for the introduction of bills were given, amongst them, by Sir George Grey, a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons; by the Attorney-General, a bill to provide for the expenses of new courts of justice; by Mr. W. Cowper, a bill to provide a site for courts of justice; by Sir F. Kelly, a motion for the consideration of the reduction and ultimate repeal of the malt-tax; by Lord Robert Montagu, a bill for the utilisation of sewage; by Mr. Roebuck, of a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the intention of the Government with regard to railway legislation; by Mr. H. J. Baillie, for a committee of inquiry as to whether the ships of the navy were armed in conformity with the requirements of modern warfare; by Mr. Hibbert, a bill to allow of capital punishment within prisons; by Mr. Hennessey, a motion on the state of Ireland; and by Mr. Hadfield of a bill for the abolition of oaths as a qualification for taking office.

#### THE ADDRESS.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Sir HEDWORTH WILLIAMSON, member for North Durham, and seconded by Mr. H. TRACEY, member for the Montgomery borough. Mr. V. SCULLY denied that the agricultural condition of Ireland was satisfactory. The year might have been a good one as to grass lands, but in respect to tillage it was very bad. When the Address was reported he should move to reject the paragraph relating to Ireland with the view of inserting another to the effect that the condition of that country was not satisfactory, and that multitudes of the people continue to emigrate for want of remunerative employment at home. After some further criticisms on the Speech he sat down. Dr. BRADY also complained that the paragraph as to Ireland was a misrepresentation. Mr. H. SEYMOUR regretted that there was no mention of Parliamentary Reform in the Speech. He reviewed the conduct of the Government in respect to this matter, and urged that the present season of tranquillity should be used to pass a moderate measure for the extension of the franchise. The question of

education also required attention, and the constitution of the department charged with it should be altered. The condition of Ireland he regarded as a disgrace to any civilised nation. The Lord-Lieutenancy ought to be immediately abolished. He condemned the appointment of Mr. Massey as Finance Minister of India, and regretted that the opportunity afforded by the war in America of fostering the cultivation of cotton in India had been neglected. He concluded by noticing the Ministerial want of policy, and hoped that even yet when they went to the hustings they might be able to point to work really done, instead of merely having the unmeaning cry of "Palmerston for ever! no politics, and no reform." Mr. R. LONG charged the Whigs with regularly breaking their pledges when in office. He complained that there was no allusion to the malt-tax in the speech, and no mention of the condition of agriculture. Ireland was in a frightfully degraded condition. Absenteeism was the great curse of the country, and should be dealt with. When Lord Carlisle died the Prince of Wales ought to have been sent to Ireland. He denounced the conduct of Sir R. Peel, and concluded by advising the Opposition not to enter into an alliance with Ultramontanism. After a few words from Mr. SCOURFIELD, Mr. MAGUIRE denied that Ireland was prospering. The misery of the people was traceable to the want of generous laws, which would stimulate the energy of the people and give them such hope in the future prosperity of the country that the attractions of America would gradually fade from the national vision. An amendment in the law of tenant right was necessary to stop the tide of emigration. At present there was disaffection in the country, and nothing but the passing of good laws would change the hearts of the people towards the Government of this country.

Sir R. PEEL replied to the speeches of Mr. Maguire and Mr. Long. He declared that Ireland was in a much more prosperous condition than had been represented. The number of emigrants had been over-stated. In 1862 the number was 70,000; in 1863 it was 117,000, and in 1864 it was 114,000; so that there was a diminution between 1864 and 1863. The population had not, however, decreased proportionately. The harvest of last year was a decided improvement. The cultivation of flax was largely increasing, and altogether the condition of Ireland was one of hope and promise.

Lord FERMOY, while regretting that Reform had not been pressed forward early in this Parliament, thought that now it was better to leave it to a new Parliament. As to Ireland, he did not think the state of that country was satisfactory. The distress in Galway was appalling. Sir F. CROSSLEY believed it was unreasonable to expect that manufactures should spread over the agricultural districts of Ireland. Great manufactures were only slowly developed, and he was glad Ireland was taking up the linen trade. As to Reform, he thought it should be dealt with this Session. Mr. KINGLAKE complained that the empire of Mexico had been recognised while the war was still raging in that country. He wished to know upon what grounds recognition had been accorded? Colonel SYKES said the Bhootan expedition had arisen from our sending a mission which we had no occasion to send. He complained that there was no mention in the Speech of China, where anarchy prevailed. As to Japan, he denied that we had any treaty with the Emperor of that country.

Sir C. Wood briefly replied to the gallant colonel in respect to Bhootan; after which the Address was agreed to, and the House was adjourned at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

#### AMERICA.

(Per the Moravian.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 6 p.m.

Mr. Blair had returned to Washington. His mission is understood to have been an utter failure. President Davis demanding that negotiations should be conducted as between independent nationalities, with an armistice pending negotiations.

President Davis had signed a Congressional resolution creating the office of General-in-Chief. It was rumoured that General Lee had been appointed to this office, and General Johnston to the command of the army in Virginia.

Richmond papers of the 24th report no movement of the Federals on either side of the Savannah river. Press accounts of the 25th inst. report a large force of Sherman's troops to be moving on Augusta. D. H. Hill, the commander of the district of Georgia, had ordered all cotton and machinery to be burned at Augusta, if exigency required.

A Federal force of cavalry and infantry were moving up the Chowan river in the direction of Wilmington. Large Federal reinforcements for Wilmington are reported to have arrived at Baltimore. Wilmington papers of the 18th state that the Federal gunboats were unable to advance, as the Monitors cannot carry water enough to come up the river. The Confederates held Fort Andrews, and had field artillery adequate to destroy the lighter draft gunboats. Reinforcements were arriving at Wilmington. General Terry had demanded the surrender of the city, giving Bragg until the 19th inst. to decide. The removal of public property was progressing, and much confusion prevailed. The impression was that Wilmington would surrender, the people remaining in it.

Admiral Porter reports that the navy occupies Fort Caswell, Bald Head, Fort Shaw, and the earth-works on Smithville, and that a telegram was found from Lee asserting that if Caswell and Fisher were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond.

Twenty-seven thousand reinforcements from Nashville are reported en route, via the Mississippi, for General Sherman's army, who is stated to have announced to the War Department that the force confronting him was much more formidable than he anticipated.

Reinforcements were being rapidly concentrated at Savannah, New Inlet, and on the James River, for early and simultaneous attacks upon Charleston, Wilmington, and Richmond.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch reports considerable despondency and dissatisfaction with President Davis as existing among the people of Charleston.

A Confederate fleet of three ironclads and five gunboats, under the reported command of Semmes, had descended the James River to destroy the Federal works at City Point. An engagement ensued with the Federal batteries. One vessel was blown up; the remainder of the fleet withdrew under cover of the guns of the Howlett House battery. Fortress Monroe despatches state that if the Confederate ironclads had not grounded, Grant's iron transport works at City Point would have been destroyed. Preparations had been made at City Point in anticipation of the renewal of the attack. Simultaneously with the naval attack, the Confederates appeared on the Charles City road, apparently to attack the Federals on the north bank of the James.

The Illinois Legislature had abolished the black laws, preventing the emigration of negroes into Illinois.

The Provost-Marshal had informed the Committee of Supervisors that the quota of troops demanded from New York City could not be reduced.

The Chief Justice of the Toronto Court and his associate judges had decided that Burley must be delivered up to the United States.

Gold, 112½ per cent. premium.

#### LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Municipal Council of Turin has, it is stated, agreed unanimously to present an address to the King, and a deputation for the purpose is reported to have already set off for Florence.

The *Moniteur* of last evening explicitly contradicts the reports which have lately been in circulation regarding the cession of Mexican provinces to France.

The French Council of State have, it seems, declared the Archbishop of Besançon and the Bishop of Moulins guilty of an abuse of their ecclesiastical authority. M. Dronay de Lhuys is reported to have complained to the Papal Nuncio about the congratulations sent from Rome to the Bishop of Poltiera when the latter publicly protested against an act of the civil power.

Count Karoly has arrived at Berlin with the reply of Austria to the last note of Prussia on the question of the Duchies. It is asserted that at a conference with the Minister of War on the question of the reorganisation of the army, some influential members of the Reform party declared themselves willing to accept as a definitive solution of the dispute that the number of troops composing the Prussian army should be fixed at 200,000 men.

The Reform Registration Society of Leeds yesterday determined to invite Viscount Amberley to become a candidate for the representation of Leeds at the next election.

At the meeting of the Court of Alderman yesterday it was announced that the Sheriff had changed the day on which executions should take place in London from Monday to Wednesday. The object is to prevent Sunday being disgraced, as under the present arrangement, by the gathering of crowds to witness the preparation for a hanging. The court appointed a committee to consider whether the Secretary of State should not be memorialised to allow executions in London to take place privately.

The Princess Imperial of Brazil, and her husband, the Count d'Eu, arrived at Southampton this morning. They were received by several members of the Orleans family, and other persons of distinction.

We understand that the Revs. J. Stoughton, H. Allon, and Dr. Spence left London yesterday for Palestine, where they are likely to make a prolonged tour.

The presentation to Dr. Guthrie of a sum of money exceeding 5,000*l.* will take place shortly at Edinburgh.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman continues to excite the most serious alarm. He was annoyed a short time ago, but as he subsequently rallied, extremeunction was again administered on Sunday. He has since slightly rallied. At four o'clock yesterday evening a consultation of medical men took place, the result of which was the issue of a bulletin to the effect that his Eminence had passed a quiet day, and that he was better than might have been expected.

#### MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market to day, were very moderate, and the quality of the produce was inferior. Good and fine dry samples, consequently, were in fair average request, and prices ruled firm; but for damp qualities, the trade was dull, at barely late rates. There was a moderate supply of foreign wheat on the stands. Good and prime old qualities moved off steadily, at full currencies, but Russian produce sold heavily, and where sales were pressed, rather less money was accepted. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at late rates. The supply of good and fine malting barley on sale was somewhat restricted, yet the trade was slow, at late rates. Inferior barley sold heavily, at previous quotations. Malt was in limited request, at late prices.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

## SUMMARY.

THE chief excitement of the last Session of the present Parliament, opened yesterday, will evidently be the dissolution which impends. The *Globe* indicates the end of the autumn as the period most suitable for a general election; the *Times*, with more reason, points to the long summer days as the period likely to be fixed upon for an appeal to the country. All through the Session members will be coquetting with their constituents; and it may be safely predicted that, when the estimates have been passed and the Budget endorsed, Parliamentary proceedings will become a dreary formality. The present Parliament is more likely to die of atrophy than by Royal decree. Canvassing has, indeed, already recommenced in the constituencies, and before many weeks are over, the forces on each side will have been mustered for the electoral conflict in June. We would earnestly urge the friends of reform and religious equality to instant preparation. The salutary influence they can exert was lately seen in the borough of Aylesbury, and last week visible in Salford, where a thorough Liberal, in the person of Mr. Cheetham, is likely to replace Mr. Massey. If, within the next two months, the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom were to act fully up to their political responsibilities, there would be no fear of the result. They might not obtain a majority favourable to their views, but they would certainly secure so adequate a representation in the House of Commons as would tell upon our legislation for several years to come, and probably recast political parties.

A second Industrial Exhibition was opened last week at the Lambeth Baths by the working men of South London, who first commenced this useful enterprise eleven months ago. Though each of these exhibitions owes its origin to the Southwark Mission in connexion with Surrey Chapel, its originators have carefully abstained from any attempt to limit its scope, on the ground, as explained by the Rev. Newman Hall in his admirable speech at the opening ceremonial on Wednesday, "that nothing is more calculated to counteract any effort to benefit the working classes than the appearance of a wish to proselyte them to a sect." The Bishop of Winchester was there, and the clergy of the neighbourhood met in force. If there was any approach to sectarianism about the movement, it certainly was not exhibited by those to whom belongs the credit of starting it, but rather by their guests. The South London Exhibition is a larger and a more effective display of the ingenuity and industry of the working men of the district than that of last year, and promises to exert a useful influence in stimulating the abilities and energies of the industrial population, and leading them away from debasing indulgences. Nor is its effect likely to be less beneficial upon the crowds of people who nightly flock to the Lambeth Baths.

There seems to be a chance that the chronic difference between the King of Prussia and his Legislature, on the question of military organisation, will be healed by mutual compromise. The Bill for the military service has been, by an act of condescension, laid before the Chamber. It virtually permits an indefinite increase of the army at the Royal pleasure, and greatly changes

the status of the military forces. Unable to obtain all their demands, some influential members of the Opposition are ready, it is said, to pass the Bill, on condition that the number of troops composing the Prussian army should be fixed at 200,000 men. This is a conciliatory proposal which the King, who is wearied out by Parliamentary antagonism, will, perhaps, be not unwilling to accept.

Mr. Blair's peace mission to Richmond, though he appears to have been very cordially received there, has yielded no fruits. On the contrary, the Confederate Congress have passed new resolutions expressing their determination to continue the struggle for independence; and President Davis has, in a published letter, shewn the fatality of a convention of all the American States. The Richmond papers, lately so hot for a European protectorate in preference to submission to "Yankee domination," are now seeking consolation, amid their discouragement, in the advocacy of the Monroe doctrine. If the North will only concede Southern independence, they are ready to agree to an offensive and defensive treaty for driving all interlopers from the American Continent. A calmer observer, Professor Goldwin Smith, expresses his belief, in a letter given elsewhere, that, though peace is not at hand, the possibility of peace has come in sight since the decisive overthrow of slavery. He does not sympathise with the extreme war party in America, but counsels conciliation. "With the Government at Richmond," he says, "I repeat, no terms can be made; but to the separate States, some of which were dragged into the conspiracy against the wish of the mass of their people, and most of which have already suffered fearful punishment, every concession should be held out which reason and the honour of the nation will permit." Let us hope that this friendly voice will be heard by those who are able to influence public opinion in the North.

Wilmington is now a closed port. Besides Fort Fisher, the Confederates have abandoned all the defences of Cape Fear River, which is now traversed by Federal gunboats, hastening to the capture of Wilmington itself, on which Grant is said to be resolved. These Northern successes will greatly strengthen the hands of Sherman in his advance through South Carolina. That General is said to have written that he has found the enemy unexpectedly numerous in his front. Both Charleston and Augusta were preparing for the crisis by sending away non-combatants, burning Government stores, and strengthening their defensive works. It remains to be seen whether the tardy appointment of General Lee as Commander-in-Chief of all the Confederate forces, and the wholesale enlistment of negro troops, will avail to turn back the tide of Federal success.

If serious differences arise between the United States and the British American provinces, it is not likely to be the fault of the Canadian Parliament. In his able address in opening that assembly, Lord Monck, after referring to the vigorous measures in execution for maintaining an impartial neutrality between the American belligerents, said that the Government needed stronger powers to deal with the persons who, while availing themselves of the privilege of asylum, are "unmindful of the implied obligation to obey our laws and respect the declared policy of our Sovereign." In this spirit legislation is proceeding at Quebec, and the Court of Toronto only reflects public opinion in Canada by deciding that Lieutenant Burley, one of the most notorious of the Confederate raiders, is to be surrendered under the Extradition Treaty to the United States' authorities. Earl Russell referred to these matters in the House of Lords last night in some discriminating and judicious remarks, which leave the impression that the threat of placing Federal gunboats on the Lakes will not be carried out, and that the relations between the States and Canada are likely to become more neighbourly.

## THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

PROBABLY, the first thought which, in most cases, will occur to the reader as his eye glances at the heading of this article, will be that the word "Speech" ought to have been substituted for "Message." It would have been well, perhaps, had Her Majesty been able to summon up resolution to emerge from her retirement, and once more meet her people on the opening of a fresh Session of Parliament. It would undoubtedly have been a matter of general satisfaction, and would have evoked a great demonstration of loyalty. The Queen, however, seems to reserve that trial—for trial, of course, it will be regarded—for the inauguration of a new Parliament—a decision which will provoke harsh comment in some circles, in the West End especially. For ourselves, we are not dis-

posed to wonder at the strong aversion of the widowed Sovereign to expose herself to the curious gaze of the two great Legislative Assemblies in a position which must necessarily thrust upon her mind many painful associations, and every one, we think, will admit that if ever there was an occasion of the kind, when the presence of Her Majesty might be excused, it was that of yesterday, when she would have had no announcement to make worthy of Royal lips, and no aspirations to stimulate worthy of the historical fame of the two great bodies she would have had to address. When next to nothing is to be attempted, there needs not the voice of our Queen to declare it.

We are not quite sure that the Royal Message of yesterday is the very flattest and most insipid that we ever read—it would be giving an extreme length to make such an affirmation—but we venture to say that in respect to its tastelessness, it will compare well with most of its predecessors. The first main section of it treats of foreign affairs. As it is almost exclusively confined to a bald statement in several paragraphs of what had not only previously come to our knowledge, but been forgotten, it was not likely to excite a lively sensation. The peace concluded between the allied German Powers, the continuance of the civil war in America, the combined naval operation in Japanese waters, the New Zealand conflict, the project for uniting the North American Provinces under a central Government, the Bhootan expedition, and the Cyclone at Calcutta, and along the South-Eastern coast of India, constitutes the topics of foreign intelligence which Her Majesty's Message particularises. Not much can be added to public information in regard to any of these events. The only interest which can be gleaned from the statements for which the Queen is made responsible relates to the declaration of steadfast neutrality between the contending parties in America, and the expression of Her Majesty's satisfaction with, and sanction of, the conference of Delegates which, at Quebec laid the bases of a North American Federation. All the rest is "state, flat and unprofitable," having for the political taste much the same sort of relish as a few drops of porter have for the physical taste, after having been left in a pewter pot all night.

The second important section of the Message is addressed exclusively to the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons." It is cast in the stereotyped form. Economy and efficiency are the two words which will suggest the phraseology of it at once. Mostly, it has been found to mean nothing beyond the fact that Government will get as much money from the House for "the public service" as it can ask with decency, and that retrenchment need not be expected to be carried to a dangerous length.

It is to the concluding section of these State documents that the public are wont to look with greatest eagerness. It is there that the domestic policy of Ministers is expected to be announced. It is there that the future, if there be a recognised future, is succinctly sketched. This is the last Session of a Parliament, the popular branch of which was elected six years ago upon the specific question of a Reform of the representation. The point sent to the country for trial and decision was, not whether an amendment of the existing system was needed—both parties agreed in that—but whether the Reform Bill of the Conservatives was preferable to the project sketched by Lord John Russell. The country decided for the latter, and a Bill was introduced. Everybody knows what became of it. Everybody knows that the present House of Commons has carried about with it up to this moment an unredeemed pledge. It is now moribund. It sits for the last time. It will probably be dissolved in June or July to make way for a new Parliament. The circumstances being these, it might have been expected of the Government that it should submit a *programme* worthy of being reduced to shape during the ensuing Session. It will be with some expectation of the kind that the public will run over this portion of the Message. What will the public find? Not an entire blank, it is true—but not a single political announcement—hardly one of high social importance.

We are to have a Bill to make provision for concentrating upon one spot our Courts of Equity and Law—a desirable measure, most unquestionably, but one which is hardly suitable as the *pièce de résistance* of a Ministerial bill of fare for the Session. We are to have another for completing the revision of the Statute law—one relating to patents—and one for conferring upon County Courts on equitable jurisdiction in causes of small amount. There is to be some alteration of the laws regulating the relief of the poor—and some measure or other founded on the report of the Commission for inquiring into public schools. This exhausts the catalogue—save that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may



be expected to do what he has done so often before—submit a series of financial measures the acceptableness of which will be regarded as some compensation for the political barrenness of the Session. This is our "rest-and-be-thankful" season. Why should the public mind be distracted? Why should the middle-classes have their trade or their digestion troubled? The present Session is meant rather for electioneering talk than for legislative work. The immense majority of speeches will be made in the future tense—will look, not to measures, but to men—to men having votes—and if rightly delivered should commence with, not "Sir," but "Gentlemen." Never was Session opened with less show of excitement—never was Parliament addressed by the Crown to less serious purpose. Lord Palmerston has a fatal facility of turning even solemnities into jokes. He has succeeded in making the opening of the Parliamentary Session a thing to be laughed at. It is but a sorry change—but there is hope that it will pass away when he passes. The younger blood is more serious as well as more generous—the old blood has parted with all its generosity. We cannot expect political enterprise from octogenarians—nor sensational Queen's Message. We must be thankful that if we get no great good we are not threatened with great harm.

#### LORD AMBERLEY AT LEEDS.

SPECIAL interest naturally attaches to the first introduction to public life of the eldest son of a living leading statesman. The occasion on which the *début* is made, the political character of the assembly in which it occurs, the strain of remark in which the public is approached, the principles enounced, the arguments by which they are vindicated, and even the locality selected for a first appearance, all illustrate to some extent the character, tastes, and bias of the man whose rank and connections warrant a presumption that he is destined for high office. Earl Russell's son wisely seized his opportunity when he accepted an invitation to be present at the Reform meeting at Leeds. A Yorkshire audience is generally a shrewd one—not easily carried away by adventitious qualifications—not insensible to the force of intellectual strength. A Reform meeting in Leeds, taken in connection with the courageous and persistent efforts of Mr. Edward Baines, would be no place for unmeaning or insincere professions. Parliamentary Reform was the most appropriate question on which for a son of the statesman who proposed and carried the Reform Bill of 1832 to break ground. And we trust the borough of Leeds will act in strict keeping with its own present professions and past political fame, by giving the young lord his first seat in the House of Commons.

Viscount Amberley's speech has evidently made a wide impression. No doubt he owes this in no inconsiderable measure to inherited advantages. They secured for him at once, and without any effort of his own, the ear of the country, and a general predisposition to give respectful consideration to whatever he might advance. But we are bound to say that the noble lord himself may claim a chief part of the merit of his own success. His speech, by whomsoever delivered, would, if reported as fully as it has been in deference to the speaker's connections, have attracted public attention, and have elicited flattering prognostications. It was thoughtfully but boldly conceived. It hit with remarkable nicety what we may call the *latent* spirit of the age. There was breadth and depth in it—comprehensiveness of view, and generosity of feeling—well-trained intellect, and a trustful heart. We should say that principles are of higher importance in his estimation than party—that truth is more earnestly sought for by him than the popular semblances of it—and that the man in him is as yet, and we devoutly trust will continue to be, in ascendancy of the politician. In reading his speech we enjoyed without interruption the feeling, so rarely gratified in these days, that we were reading honest convictions laboriously and conscientiously thought out, not for the immediate occasion, but for the satisfaction of the speaker's own judgment. And his process of thinking is evidently his own. He does not move on to his conclusion along well-worn ruts, but takes his own path to them with mingled modesty and self-reliance. Of course, one is always a little uncertain as to what may become of early blossoms, however well developed and healthy they may appear—but it is none the less gratifying to see blossom which should and would, unless subsequently damaged by extraneous influences, ripen into valuable fruit. Here, at any rate, is the fitting germ of the statesman of the future.

The very first sentiment expressed by the noble lord separated him at once from the whole herd of time-serving and superficial politicians.

"If it be true," he remarked, "that the people of England do not care about reform, and if they are indifferent to the possession of votes, it should be regarded as a national misfortune. I know that it is called contentment; but it rather appears to me to be the contentment of carelessness and ignorance than of enlightened reason. Therefore, if the people really are indifferent on this question, I would endeavour by all means in my power to put an end to that indifference, and if they really do not desire to possess the political franchise, I would teach them to desire it."

That is genuine metal, at any rate—the very best public utterance on the question of Reform made since the memorable sentence of Mr. Gladstone. It discloses a right state of feeling not about this particular question only, but upon all political questions. "Seek for the people, not what they cry for, but what they should cry for if they were elevated to a proper average standard of intelligence and virtue." This is the meaning of the sentiment, and it is a noble one—one which can only grow out of that sense of responsibility which is awakened by an appreciative sympathy with the great moral bases of Christianity. "The soil is too poor to grow the kind of grain we want—it prefers thistles and rushes"—such is the representation of those who object to give Reform because people, as they allege, do not care for it. "So much the greater pity," replies Lord Amberley—"let us then do our duty by the soil, and enrich it, and make it capable of all that it should be capable of." The man who so expressed himself evidently knew that he was standing on an immovable basis—let him but work from it consistently, and there is good prospect that the days of hand-to-mouth statesmanship are at length drawing to a close.

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's *dictum* that the burden of proof lies upon those who plead the unfitness of people for the franchise as a sufficient reason for withholding it from them, Lord Amberley said, "Now, it appears to me, that is a principle of the utmost value in constitutional government, and I should wish that future Reformers in introducing their measures might always bear it in mind." The illustrations he gave of this newly-asserted law—for, in point of fact, it has lived in the creed of the people for many years—were fresh and pertinent. And then after showing that he had looked again and again at the practical difficulties which beset its legislative development, he wound up this part of his subject by the following passage:—"I hope the day may come—I do not know when it may come—but still I trust the day may come when it will be possible that every intelligent and honest man, whatever the class to which he belongs, and whatever the employment he pursues, may be admitted to the exercise of the franchise." This is the true spirit in which one desires to see a start made for the highest honours of statesmanship. The noble lord will doubtless become cautious and practical enough before he has passed through all the gradations of official training—every one does—but it is cheering to see so promising, so highly-cultured, and so well-related a young politician, enter the arena with such high aims and patriotic aspirations. We earnestly trust he will live to satisfy all the hopes he has excited.

#### THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE SESSION.

OUT of doors it was certainly not a cheerful night, and as the elements pay no respect to Parliament, there was quite as much drizzle, fog, mud and slush around the precincts of the New Palace at Westminster as there was in any part of London. In fact, the yard in front of Westminster Hall was one mass of floating dirt—as it nearly always is and, we suppose, nearly always will be. For the members of Her Majesty's Government have no eyes for the dirt that is close to them; that sticks to their own clothes and that they touch with their own fingers. Dirt elsewhere they are ready to sweep away with the newest and best of brooms, and with an almost superhuman vigour. Its existence in China, Japan, and the United States is adjudged to be an opprobrium to the human race, but in Palace-yard and the purlieus of Downing-street it may collect until the cleanest treader is splashed and besmeared in sheer virtue of its quantity.

Nor was it a cheerful night in-doors. Her Majesty's Speech had apparently taken the heart out of her faithful people and faithful Commons. We do not think we ever saw so few persons in Westminster Hall or in the lobbies of either House. In the House of Lords there were at one time, including bishops, a dozen members; the House of Commons, about half-past four o'clock, was pretty full; but long before its brief proceedings came to a close it was nearly empty, while the Opposition benches showed, at that time, not a single member. One or two features in the composition of

the Lower House are quickly noticed. Mr. Bright was in his old place; but we regretted not to see Mr. Cobden. Mr. Hadfield looked as fresh as ever. Lord Palmerston—greeted, as usual, with a hearty reception—looked no older and no sadder than he has done for the last three years, nor was Mr. Disraeli more animated. The changes in the *personnel* of the House have been remarkably few, and the absence of the old and presence of the new members was scarcely noticeable.

As soon as the Commons are fairly constituted we find the programme of business contained in the Queen's Speech at once thrust aside. Sir John Pakington will bring up the constitution and procedure of the Committee of Council on Education,—that Committee which, on its formation, Mr. Disraeli, though he has probably forgotten the fact, denounced as an outrage on the liberties of the people. The Malt-Tax too, is to come up, and is not likely, in Sir Fitzroy Kelly's hands, to go down. The Church ardour of Lord Robert Montagu is this Session to be diverted into sewers, town and country; Mr. Pope Hennessy is to snatch, if he can, some political capital out of the miserable state of Ireland; and Mr. Hadfield will once more hoist the old flag of ecclesiastical justice. We shall not stand still; that is something; and even though the creaking old ship of State be driven on Irish quicksands, and there sink, it might meet a less appropriate fate. Earl Derby jokes of the quiet death which this Parliament is dying, but he has joked as yet far too soon, an error from which his Homeric studies ought certainly to have warned him.

We are sorry to say that the speeches of the movers and seconders of the Address in the House of Commons, and most certainly in the House of Lords, were even inferior to the customary character of such speeches. Both Sir Hedworth Williamson and Captain Tracy belong to the advanced section of the Liberal party. They are reformers in both civil and ecclesiastical matters. Privately we have not the smallest doubt they think no better of the present Government than most sincere Liberals think, and, we dare say, are ready to express not very complimentary opinions concerning Lord Palmerston's new programme. They certainly spoke as if they despised it. Unquestionably they "echoed," as it is customary to say, the words of the Speech; but the echo was a faint one, and we can imagine that both gentlemen sat down with even more comfort than such speakers usually do.

If the Irish question had not unexpectedly risen in the person of Mr. Vincent Scully it seemed probable that the House would have had nothing more to say. The pause after Mr. Tracy sat down was an embarrassing one, and no member of Her Majesty's Opposition showed the smallest inclination to remove the feeling. We only regret that any member whatever rose. The most eloquent commentary on the Speech from the Throne would have been a total silence and the break up of the House as soon as the seconder of the Address had finished his speech. As it is the Irish members cannot be complimented on the manner in which they eked out the two or three hours of a very dull evening. They spoke with unusual moderation, and Mr. Maguire, with great earnestness, but vague declamation, spoiled their cause. Happily they have Sir Robert Peel to remedy the effect of any of their errors. The Irish Secretary's failure to do anything in reply but make a series of blundering jokes, will convince the readers of the debate that there is cause for discontent, as it will convince the Irish people that the present Government have no intention of doing anything to remove those causes.

The speech of the evening, however, was Mr. Henry Seymour's. The member for Poole has never identified himself with the Radical party, but last night he spoke with an honourable indignation which no Radical could exceed. He called attention in grave and earnest language to the state of the Reform question, and the position of the Liberal members of the Cabinet. He denounced the condition of Ireland as "a disgrace to a civilised Government." He sharply criticised Mr. Massey's appointment, and wound up an animated speech by calling on the House to go before the country with work really done, instead of the cry, "Palmerston for ever; no politics and no principles."

The three questions thus raised on the first night of the new Session are questions which a few weeks hence may be answered. What do the Liberal members of the Cabinet intend to do? Are they as careless of the opinion of the Liberal party as is their chief? Here is something for Reformers to aim at, and we are glad that attention has been called to it. Is it really intended to go to the country with the cry of "Palmerston for ever; no politics and no prin-



ciples?" And, lastly, what is to be done with Ireland? While these questions were being debated in the House, the noble lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government sat half-asleep; and Mr. Disraeli, after taking one or two notes—a habit with him which generally means nothing—walked out. Not a duller evening has been spent in any Session of the present Parliament, and if we had as little faith in principles as we have in men, we should say that public rights never seemed to be at a greater disadvantage. Thank Heaven, however, that those rights are not wholly committed to the keeping of Palmerston and his Parliament!

### ITALY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL has gone—we might almost say fled—to Florence; and perhaps the city of Turin will never more welcome their Sovereign with metropolitan honours. The unhappy blundering which led to the disturbances and loss of life in Turin, when it first became prematurely known that the capital of Piedmont was to be no longer the capital of Italy, has been continued to the last. The terms of the motion recently carried in the Chamber of Deputies for suppressing the discussion on the outbreak in September, appears to have deeply hurt the Turinese. Still more were they grieved that no Italian statesman seized upon the opportunity adequately to express the sympathy of the country with the sacrifices they are called upon to endure, and bespeak from them a generous oblivion of their wrongs.

The vast majority of the Turinese have borne their misfortune with passive submission, but political faction, instigated, it is thought, by a reactionary aristocracy and the priest party, who stand in dread of adverse legislation, lately had recourse to a series of demonstrations in Turin, which culminated on Monday week in disgraceful ebullitions before the Royal palace during a Court ball. On that night Victor Emmanuel's guests were mobbed and insulted, and stones thrown into the carriages of foreign Ministers and other distinguished strangers. Deeply wounded at this treatment of his guests in his own capital, the King called upon the municipality of Turin, which had sulkily declined to attend the State ball, publicly to disclaim any sympathy with these demonstrations. They refused to make any such *amende*, and at a Council of Ministers presided over by the King, it was resolved that, to assert the dignity of the Crown, and the principle of Government authority, his Majesty should leave Turin without delay. Early on Friday last Victor Emmanuel, his Court, and Prime Minister, left that city secretly in carriages, and took the train at the first station for Florence. The enthusiastic reception of the King on entering the Tuscan capital could hardly have assuaged his bitterness of feeling at leaving his much-loved Turinese under circumstances so painful and exasperating.

This unhappy *contretemps* is the more painful in consequence of the Italian monarch's unbounded popularity in Piedmont. There is no doubt that his acceptance of the Franco-Italian Convention was an act of great personal sacrifice. His own traditions and tastes bound him to the ancient seat of his dynasty and race. Fonder of the field and the camp than the Court, he delighted more in the pleasures and excitement of Alpine life than in the pomp and splendour of a throne. Whatever his faults, Victor Emmanuel has ever been ready to yield his own inclinations at the call of Italy. It is sad to think that his favourite city has not exhibited a corresponding spirit; more, perhaps, because its patriotism was not suitably appealed to, than because the spirit of abnegation was wanting. That Piedmont, the mother of Italian freedom, and her King, its chosen guardian, should part in anger and mutual alienation, is a melancholy passage in the history of that resuscitated nationality.

As there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the mutual attachment of Victor Emmanuel and his Piedmontese subjects, any more than of the King's generous nature, we may hope it will prove only a lovers' quarrel. Ere long the majority of the Turinese will, no doubt, be heartily ashamed of the insults offered to their Sovereign, and make that adequate reparation which, offered sooner, would have averted this unfortunate catastrophe.\* The enemies of Italian unity will rejoice in this painful difference, which may for a time retard the work of national organisation. But there is no reason to believe that the people of the sub-Alpine capital generally approve of the passionate and spiteful ebullitions of a section of the Turinese. On the contrary, they have acquiesced, without even a

protest, in the transfer of the capital, and the prospective absence of their King and his Court. Right feeling will, we trust, eventually gain the ascendancy, and the sturdy Piedmontese continue to act worthy of their reputation as the patient, self-denying, and heroic founders of the Italian kingdom.

Perhaps this sad and unprecedented event will in the end help the cause of Italian independence. It is adapted to evoke a fresh display of national patriotism and loyalty, such as will strengthen the throne, and give greater decision to the Legislature. The clergy, who plot against, and the aristocracy who insult, their Sovereign, are less likely to be dealt tenderly with in the consideration of those measures which are necessary for the welfare of Italy. We may expect that the next Parliament, which will meet at Florence, will be less in favour of compromise with Rome. Nor is it improbable that the change of capital, at an earlier period than is provided by the treaty with France, may hasten the Emperor Napoleon in realising those intentions which are wrapped up in the Convention of last September. The questions which are likely now to absorb the attention of Italians are too momentous to be dominated by sectional heartburnings and prejudices. When the temporal power of the Papacy is seen to be melting away, if not sooner, Turin will no doubt be content to forget her own wrongs, and repent of her misdeeds, in the prospect of an early realisation of the national aspirations for Italian unity.

### CLOGS.

CLOGS, in one sense of the term, may be called obsolete. Not yet ancient or curious enough to be found in museums, if they are still actually used, it can only be by a few staunch feminine Conservatives. In the days when sealing-wax was still an article of daily consumption, and when fires were lighted by means of a tinder-box, a lady's out-of-door wardrobe was hardly considered complete without clogs. Clogs of the kind worn by ladies, were, as might be expected, often very natty in shape, and elaborate as to their buckles or strings. They were, in fact, pattens under another name and artistically finished,—pattens, so to speak, promoted from the common linsey-woolsey rank to the crinoline rank. But this is an anachronism. As crinoline and goloaches have come in, pattens, and their aristocratic cousins, clogs, have gone out. And here we will take our leave of the aristocracy of our subject. A refinement and a luxury (which an expensive pair of pattens once were) admits of being classed under such a title as the name at the head of this paper, only as a very irregular and exceptional kind of verb admits of being classed with verbs in general.

Clogs put in their chief claim to consideration in a purely democratic capacity. As we are principally concerned to speak of them, they are very cheap, and in some districts very common. The "clogger" might appropriate suitably the sentiment which Oliver Goldsmith puts into the mouth of his cobbler in the "Citizen of the World":—"No, master," said the cobbler, "as God has called me into this world to mend old shoes, I have no business with fine folk, and they no business with me." Perhaps, for the sake of the uninitiated, we ought to state here that "clogger" is the technical or local name of the man who makes clogs. Further, that the clog itself is a boot or shoe with a wooden sole, the sort of wood preferred being, we believe, alder or birch.

Mrs. Barrett Browning speaks somewhere of

The gold and silver's dreary clashing  
With man's metallic heart.

This, we suppose, is a poetical description of the temptations of wealth, or a type of the morally indurating effect of handling too much money. The appearance, the weight, and not least the noise on the stones, of an average pair of clogs, afford perhaps as striking a type, if a prosaic one, of the hardships of poverty, or the life of those whose money is hardly and laboriously earned. Did our readers even listen to the very peculiar music of some hundreds of wooden-shod feet, tramping down the long stairs of an Oldham or a Hyde factory at dinner-time? Or have they woke up—say in Sheffield—on a dark and cold winter morning, and drawn tacit and sleepy comparisons between their warm bed and quiet room within, and the unrelenting multitudinous *clump, clump, clump*, on the pavement outside, of the grinders and packers of files, trooping along to their work? If there be any grandeur in numbers, the number of people who wear clogs, possibly imparts even to that homely and insignificant object, a species of grandeur. We remember an agricultural dinner, at which it was stated that the greatness of England stood upon turnips. In the counties where the principal crops

produced take the shape of calico or of steel, it might be affirmed in a certain sense that the strength of Lancashire and Yorkshire stands upon clogs.

Clogs are not by any means destitute of pleasant, and indeed honourable associations. In one large and handsomely appointed house which we have heard of, a pair of them were preserved with great care by the owner, as a trophy of victorious industry, a reminiscence of the time when he himself went to the cotton-mill every morning as a factory-boy in clogs. In a town on the edge of North Wales where the wooden soles are manufactured, any passer-by is informed of the fact, by a little pile of the commodity built up like a peat-stack in front of the proprietor's door. What he would not find out so easily is, that when the cotton famine was at its height, the said proprietor sent a truck-load of his particular staple, as a contribution in kind to the Central Relief Fund. Another agreeable association with the article in question is the following. Instead of buying the soles ready made, a clogger will sometimes take his bench and his tools with him into the woods, and there hew from the timber as it lies, and rudely fashion out, on the spot, the small blocks of wood which he will shape more exactly at home. If the shoemaker, who thinks "nothing like leather," looks down, as from a great height of superiority, on the clogger, it is some compensation to the latter that he is able thus to run away from the city smoke and din, and carry one branch of his trade at least into "the fair and open face of nature."

We have a sincere respect for clogs. Their utility is beyond question. As regards economy, if they do not cost so much as shoes, neither do they wear so long. On their relative comfort, as compared with leather-soled boots, we prefer to exercise the right of private judgment. They can scarcely be called beautiful. The solidity of their construction might make them extremely efficient instruments to kick with; but (though we believe they do figure in a particular kind of dance) they are hardly to be recommended as conducive to much "poetry of motion." They perhaps add a full half-inch to the height of the wearer, or (to speak mechanically) to the length of his leg, viewed as a lever; but then, what becomes of the exquisite mechanism of the ball of the foot, or the play of the instep? We do not recollect ever to have seen a member of the Society of Friends attired in clogs, and certainly, if we may judge from one part of his description of her, Charles Lamb's young Quaker flame did not wear them.

A springy motion in her gait,  
A rising step did indicate  
Of pride and joy no common rate,  
That flush'd her spirit.

Probably even the most ardent admirer of this English institution would allow that it might, in certain circumstances, appear slightly incongruous. Think of a Knight of the Garter in clogs, for example; or even a Dissenting Doctor of Divinity! Among those who wear clogs themselves, there are not very many, we fancy, who would recommend their example in this respect, to people who can perfectly well afford to wear leather below their feet as well as above. If such advice did happen to be given, it would be appreciated much at the same rate as the well-known advice of the fox who had lost his tail.

It is not wooden-soled shoes, but prejudice and narrowness of mind which make the unhappy persons whose intellectual movements they cramp, eager to impose their own fetters or clogs on the unconstrained liberty of others. Nothing is more natural. The wish to see others slaves, belongs to the very essence of voluntary slavery. It was partly because their ineradicable prejudices kept them from entering in themselves, that the Scribes, who had the key of knowledge, hindered those who would fain have entered in. To men who perceived in their hearts the absurdity of maintaining on religious grounds that the earth stood still, it must have afforded a certain consolatory outlet to their sense of humiliation, to persecute Galileo for insisting that the earth moved.

The rich millowner who retained his old clogs as a relic, did not, we presume, think it necessary at a late period of his life to resume them; still less to resume them himself, and then urge the fashion on his children, and his guests. Yet we think we have seen something very similar done. For instance, when a man who has tasted and enjoyed spiritual liberty, turns round and loads himself, let us suppose with certain curiously contradictory formularies, his behaviour will be just what might be expected, if he should express himself as grieved and shocked that any Nonconformist whatever should decline to go and do likewise. Those heavy, newly put on clogs of his,—how can you be so obstinate as to prefer a pair of free and well-fitting shoes? Are not clogs of a far more classic and primitive pattern, to say nothing of the grateful sense of stability which

\* A telegram this morning states that the repentant Municipal Council of Florence have already adopted an address to their King.



they impart to the feet and ankle-joints? To pretend to argue for a different view is presumptuous, if not wicked. Of what consequence are the proofs afforded by an abundant experience of a more excellent way, or by principles of mechanics or anatomy? Is it not undeniably clear that great numbers of people have voluntarily worn clogs from time immemorial, and in point of fact have shown a decided predilection for timber? Are there not clogs even now to be had, which possess the undisputed merit of being more than two hundred years old?

It would be unjust to confound together the difficulty felt in putting childish things away, and the momentary hesitation this may cause, with the extreme folly of going back to childish things with one's eyes open, to escape some of the inconveniences of liberty. Men, who are in no danger at all of committing the latter, may occasionally show symptoms of honestly feeling the former. It must often cost any one who has been bred up in intellectual bondage, or who was "to the manner born," a prodigious effort to get rid finally of his clogs, be they of a solid or an invisible kind. Even to make the effort, appears in some cases a pure impossibility. When a man has been trained for ten or twenty years in a rigid round of official servitude and routine, will he ever, in any conceivable crisis, act independently of tradition, and with promptitude and energy? We will say, at least,—all the more honour to him if he does. One of the most interesting incidents, and not a painful one, in the late terrible catastrophe at Erith, was the conduct of a gentleman holding an official position there. The alarm was no sooner given that the river-bank was broken, than immediately, waiving all reference to "heads of departments" (like a Lancashire lad who throws off his clogs to run for the fire-engine!) he called in, on his own responsibility, some hundreds of navvies, and so saved an incalculable amount of property, to say nothing of human life.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The China brings advices from New York to Jan. 25th.

##### THE EXPEDITION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

General Grant reports that despatches from General Terry announce that the Confederates have blown up and abandoned Forts Caswell and Campbell and the works on Smith's Island, Smithville, and Reeves' Point. The marines have occupied those places. The total number of guns captured is 162. A despatch from Admiral Porter, dated the 17th inst., states that gunboats had some difficulty in crossing the Bar into Cape Fear River. The Confederates blew up two steamers, believed to be the Chickamauga and the Tallahassee. Admiral Porter thinks the Confederates are burning everything in Wilmington, and getting away as fast as possible. A large force of gunboats occupies the river between Fort Caswell and Wilmington. The greater portion of the larger vessels have returned to Hampton Roads. Admiral Porter states that he will move carefully along, and believes he will be in Wilmington before long. He announces that the remainder of the rifled guns in the fleet have burst, and that the reputation of these guns is ruined.

At Charleston a report had been published that General Sherman had sent a division to take part in the operations against Wilmington.

##### OTHER WAR NEWS.

Richmond advices report Sherman checked at the Combahee River. His forces were concentrating near M'Phersonville. The Confederates were east of the Combahee. Heavy reinforcements have arrived in Charleston, and non-combatants were leaving. All business was suspended, and Government property, except arms, was removed. The rear of the city is reported planted with torpedoes. A public meeting at Columbia opposed the evacuation of the city. Sherman, who had been heavily reinforced, writes that every point in South Carolina lies at his mercy. The forces sent by Sherman to Beaufort have occupied Pocolaligo, which gives the possession of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad to that point, and secures the safety of Sherman's flank in his march on Branchville.

Thomas was erecting winter quarters on the Tennessee River. The indications were that he would not move from his present position. Thomas reports the South-west as practically a conquered country.

An Alabama paper reports Hood's army in excellent spirits, and larger than when it entered Middle Tennessee. General Joe Johnston had been reinstated in command. The *Whig* says Hood was relieved at his own request. Beauregard was at Tupelo. Forrest was said to be concentrating at Houston for an attack on Memphis.

Morgan had preceded up the East Pascagoula River to within fifteen miles in the rear of Mobile. General Granger made a reconnaissance up East Pascagoula River, but finding too many torpedoes returned. A heavily armed floating battery and ironclad lay off Mobile.

##### MR. BLAIR'S SUPPOSED MISSION.

The prospects of peace, so far as they depend on action originating at Washington, are considerably

diminished. Mr. Blair has returned to Richmond, but it is now pretty well ascertained that he has no authority from the President of the United States. It is understood that when at Richmond Mr. Blair asked Mr. Davis to appoint Commissioners to treat for peace, and obtained from that gentleman a letter stating that whenever Mr. Lincoln would receive Commissioners from the Government of the Confederate States to negotiate for peace, he would cheerfully appoint them, adding that he himself desired a speedy termination of the war. Mr. Blair naturally attached very great importance to this declaration, and arrived with it at Washington, stating that he was convinced that it furnished a basis for peace. He has gone back to Richmond, taking a letter addressed to himself by a member of Mr. Lincoln's Government, and stating that whenever anybody should appear at Washington authorised to treat for peace on the terms which should secure the advantages and securities of the constitution and the union of all the people of the United States, he should be received and treated with consideration.

##### CONFEDERATE NEWS.

An important letter of President Davis on the peace question is published. The letter chiefly refers to the proposal for separate State action and the project of a convention of all the States, including the Confederacy and the Union, for the purpose of bringing about peace. Against both these modes of action Mr. Davis offers his views at considerable length. The effect of separate State action would, he contends, suggest to the enemies of the Confederacy division and weakness, and make them more determined in united efforts against the South; while the suggested convention of all the States could, owing to the numerical majority of the North, only result in a return to Northern dominion.

The *Richmond Examiner* says that if the South is conquered she would find consolation in assisting to vindicate the Monroe doctrine and build up a colossal power on the American continent. This object might now be obtained if the North recognised Southern independence, with an offensive and defensive treaty, customs union, free trade, uninterrupted travel between the States, and the free navigation of the Mississippi. This would give the people the advantages of the old Union without its evils. The policy of both nations would be the Monroe doctrine.

The Confederate Senate has passed resolutions creating the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies, and recommending that General Johnston be reinstated. The House of Representatives confirmed the resolutions in secret session, and General Johnston has since been reappointed to the command of the Army of the West. The *Richmond Examiner* states that these resolutions make Lee Commander-in-Chief.

The *Richmond Enquirer* informs Congress that the army will decide for itself what terms of peace are admissible; and the *Examiner* threatens the House of Representatives with "Pride's purge."

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in the Confederate Congress, because the House refused to censure the *Sentinel* for its charge of "treason" against himself and other members.

Senator Foote has resumed his seat in the Confederate Congress, and announced that when arrested he was proceeding to Washington to see if pacification could not be effected consistently with the Southern claim to independence. A motion to expel him was referred to the committee on elections.

The injury to the Danville Railroad by the freshet is nearly repaired.

2,500 bales of Government cotton were recently burnt at Augusta and Hamburg.

It is repeated that the Confederate Secretary of War (Seddon) has been superseded by General Breckinridge.

The *New York News* says the South has 200,000 blacks in camps of instruction preparing for the summer campaign.

##### THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Resolutions had been introduced in the Washington Senate to the effect that no negotiation, concession, or compromise could be entered into with rebels until they manifested unconditional submission to Federal authority. War must continue until their submission is secured and the constitution established over the whole of the United States territory.

The House decided to reduce the paper-duty to three per cent. *ad valorem*. It also concurred in the Senate's resolution opposing the Emperor Maximilian's recognition.

General Butler had sent a sort of challenging note to Representative Brooks, asking what he meant by calling him a "gold-robbler." Brooks brought the matter up in Congress, and reiterated the epithet. The Republican members defended Butler.

##### MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold was 105½ premium on the 25th.

It is affirmed from Washington that, after the 4th of March next, Mr. Seward will replace Mr. Adams in London, and that ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, will succeed Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury.

Rumours prevailed of the probable revocation of the passport system.

The Government is said to design establishing a European squadron under Rear-Admiral Goldborough; also an increase of the squadrons off Brazil and the East Indies.

Seventy-two lives were lost by the blowing-up of the iron-clad *Pat-paco* off Charleston.

A correspondent reports 40,000 "contrabands" in Washington, many without food or fuel, and in a perishing condition.

The question of an exchange of prisoners has been

placed in General Grant's hands. It is believed that a general exchange will shortly be effected.

##### FRANCE.

*La France* reports that at a sitting of the Council of State held on Saturday, upon the subject of gratuitous public education by the State, the Emperor determined upon the nomination of a commission composed of Prince Napoleon, Duke de Persigny, Marshal Vaillant, and M. Duruy, to study the question more completely.

##### ITALY.

The King left Turin for Florence on the 3rd, accompanied by General Della Marmora. Turin was excited but quiet. He was enthusiastically received at Alessandria. The King reached Florence at ten o'clock the same night. The city was illuminated, and decorated with flags. A very large number of persons thronged the King's line of route to the palace, and enthusiastically cheered his Majesty. The National Guard alone were under arms. Shouts were raised of "Viva il Re Galantuomo!" On reaching the palace the King came out on the balcony in response to the acclamations of the people.

It is asserted that the King will visit Milan during the last few days of the Carnival, and that the Foreign Ministers will accompany his Majesty.

The Senate had adjourned *sine die*. The report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies upon the legislative unification of Italy proposes the abolition of capital punishment. The reported Ministerial crisis is over. The King had signed the bill for the sale of the State railways.

##### ROME.

The Encyclical has, according to the correspondent of the *Times* in Rome, "created an undeniable schism in the Roman Catholic Church. Within sight of the Vatican men, calling themselves the true sons of the Church, are ranged in two hostile parties under the banners of Ultramontanism and Liberalism. The former would exclude from their pale all who do not accept the Encyclical and acknowledge the authority which promulgated it, the latter still cling to their spiritual father, while they are the friends of modern progress." Among the latter is Cardinal Antonelli, among the former is Mgr. de Mérode.

##### SPAIN.

The Ministry having obtained a large majority in the election of the members of the committee appointed by the Congress to examine the bill for the forced loan, it is believed that no change in the Cabinet will take place.

The *Epoca* of Madrid states that the official reports of the Spanish Admiral in the Pacific show that there is a probability of the Peruvian difficulty being peacefully arranged.

##### MEXICO.

An important note has been addressed by the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to his Minister directing him to prepare measures for the revision of the operation of mortmain and the nationalisation of ecclesiastical property, and for other purposes of equal moment in connection with the relations between Church and State. It seems that the Emperor opened negotiations with the Pope on these subjects several months ago, but when Maximilian lately applied to the Papal Nuncio, the latter declared that he could not co-operate without instructions from Rome. The Emperor therefore announces that he has no alternative but to go on without the sanction of the Papal authority. It is stated that the Nuncio and the Archbishop are about to leave the country in consequence of this energetic resolution on the part of the Emperor.

The Emperor Maximilian is reported to have created Mr. Gwin, ex-Senator of California, viceroy of the provinces of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, and Lower California, which provinces are said to have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon in return for the aid rendered by his troops in the establishment of the new Mexican empire. The French troops are continually gaining new successes in their operations on the Pacific coast. The new State extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. [The French papers entirely deny the statement.]

##### CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 19th January by Lord Monck, in a lengthy speech. His Lordship informed the Legislature that a detective police had been organised and a volunteer force called out, in order to prevent the organisation of enterprises hostile to the United States, but the Government needed stronger powers to deal with the persons who, while availing themselves of the privilege of asylum, are "unmindful of the implied obligation to obey our laws and respect the declared policy of our Sovereign." The time, continued his Lordship, had arrived for the "creation of a new nationality," the basis of a Federal Union had been laid, the Imperial Government had granted its cordial support, and it now rested with the public men of British America to decide whether the country they inhabit should be consolidated into a State, or whether its provinces should "remain in their fragmentary and isolated condition." It appears from the local papers that an unexpected opposition is manifesting itself to the proposal within the Canadian Parliament.

The Canadian Parliament is taking high ground on the raiding question and the abuse of the privilege of asylum. Commissioners are authorised to investigate the release of the raiders, the restoration



of the money, and the conduct of Judge Coursol and Lamothé. The Governor-General asks for an appropriation of 50,000 dols. in gold to reimburse the St. Alban's banks.

The Court at Toronto had found Lieutenant P. Burley guilty of robbery, and decided to surrender him to the Federal authorities. His counsel immediately moved to stay proceedings, and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was being argued.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues regularly, but causes no damage to the adjacent villages.

A new paper is being circulated in Rome; it is called *La Guirlande de Paris*. An appeal to the subscribers, just put forth, reminds them that—"In September last our issue received the blessing of his Holiness; it will be extended to all our present and future subscribers."

RECEPTION OF MR. BLAIR AT RICHMOND.—The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes that Mr. Blair was warmly greeted at Richmond, and the wife of President Davis actually "threw her arms around the old gentleman and kissed him."

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—A telegram from Constantinople makes the important announcement that telegraphic communication between Bagdad and India is now complete, the first telegram having been sent by the Governor of Bagdad to the Governor of Bombay on the 29th ult. Some interruption in the working of the line has since occurred.

THE PROTESTANT CONGREGATION, PARIS.—The second ballot between M. Guizot and his competitors for a seat in the Protestant Council of Paris is fixed for March 5. The struggle will be a very close one. All the Catholic journals support M. Guizot, in whose doctrines of church government they see a resemblance to their own; but such friends are likely to do him more harm than good.—*Paris Letter*.

The "Sacred College" consists of 70 cardinals (6 bishops, 50 priests, and 16 deacons). Nine hats are now vacant. Of these cardinals 18 were created by Gregory XVI., and 43 by Pius IX., besides two reserved in *pelle*; 5 are more than eighty years old, 13 more than seventy, 28 more than sixty, 12 have passed and 1 not yet reached fifty years. The oldest, Tosti, is eighty-nine years old, the youngest, Milei, only forty-eight. Since entering the Sacred College, Pius IX. has seen all its members changed save one, the Cardinal Dean Mattei, who has worn the purple for thirty-three years.

A MURDEROUS OFFER.—The following appears in the advertising columns of the *Selma* (Alabama) *Dispatch*:—"One Million Dollars Wanted, to Have Peace by the 1st of March.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of 1,000,000 dols., I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a 'land of liberty.' If this is not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of 50,000 dols., in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains. I will give myself 1,000 dols. towards this patriotic purpose. Everyone wishing to contribute will address 'X,' box X. Cahaba, Alabama.—Dec. 1, 1864."

FLIGHT OF THE SLAVES FROM RICHMOND.—As Mahomet and his followers fled from Mecca before the persecutions of the Arab idolaters, the sons of Ham are flying from this city to avoid an imaginary impending conscription. The opinion obtains among them that they are to be put into the Confederate ranks with muskets in their hands; and, not liking the prospect, they are running off nightly in gangs. The military authorities have shut up the principal highways leading to the Yankee lines; but the negroes escape for the most part through the woods. A few of the most idiotic follow the roads and are captured. Mr. Jos. Mettert, of Geary's cavalry, on Saturday night, arrested on the Mechanicsville pike, about a mile from the city, James and Charles, slaves of Mr. James Timberlake, of Hanover, who had in their respective market-carts two negroes who were evidently prepared for a trip to Yankee-land. These negroes were John James, slave of Peter Webster, and John, slave of Dr. Edward Eppes. Mr. Mettert brought the four back to the first station-house, when, on search, the two last-mentioned were found to have 150 dols. apiece in Confederate notes in their stockings, and each of them was wearing four or five shirts and three or four pairs of pants.—*Richmond Whig*.

ARMY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The Nashville correspondent of the *New York Times* writes:—"Mr. Richardson, of the *New York Tribune*, with Mr. Davis, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and clerk of the Ohio Senate, arrived here on the 16th. They escaped from the Penitentiary at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the night of December 18, in company with Mr. Junius Brown, also of the *New York Tribune*. They came 340 miles by a circuitous route through the mountains, before reaching our lines, fifteen miles from Knoxville. For the first fifty miles they were assisted by negroes; afterwards by Union men secreting them in the woods and in barns, and sometimes in their houses by day, and piloting them through secluded pathways by night, along the entire route, at the peril of their lives. They found snow a foot deep on the mountains, and suffered much from hunger and from cold in regions where they dared not build fires. One hundred miles from Knoxville they joined seventy Union refugees, who were on the way to the Union lines, under mountain pilots; but the next night, at

Kelly's Gap, they were surrounded by rebels, and compelled, at a moment's notice, to separate into two parties. The horsemen were piloted in the darkness from the rebel camp by a young lady, and they rode by forced marches of such severity as to kill many of their animals. Mr. Brown, with the other footmen, under an excellent pilot, took to mountain paths and reached our lines on Saturday. Messrs. Richardson and Brown were captured while floating on hay bales in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, on the night of the 3rd of May, 1863, after their boat had been exploded and burnt by the rebel batteries. Mr. Davis was taken while with Sherman's army, near Resaca, Georgia, on the 18th of May, 1863."

WOLVES IN FRANCE.—Since the present severe weather set in numerous bands of wolves have made their appearance in the department of the Ariège. The *Ariégiois* states that the stage-coaches are frequently followed when they travel by night by these animals. Dogs were destroyed by them on two farms near Foix. In the Ardennes they are still more audacious. A wolf entered a farmhouse there and carried off an infant that was sleeping in its cradle. The frightened woman seized a burning log of wood and hurled it at the intruder. Too late. The wolf had caught up the baby and bolted. The mother followed frantic, and crying, "To the rescue!" Three woodcutters, returning from their work, heard the cries, pursued and overtook the grim thief, which was hampered by its prey, and finally assailed him. The beast showed tremendous fight, and was not killed till after a long struggle, in which the poor child was badly hurt. The wolf, however, was killed at last, and the child restored to its mother, who, returning home, found that the burning log which she had thrown at the wolf had set fire to and destroyed her house. There is a public subscription for her, and her home is to be rebuilt, not by a good fairy—as it should be, to keep up the story—but by the inhabitants of the village, who are to give each a day's labour.

#### THE FRENCH AND THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN THE PACIFIC.

In addition to the appeal made to our own Government relative to the outrages of the French in the Loyalty Islands, by the representatives of the several English Missionary Societies, they deemed it advisable to make a brief statement to the Emperor of the French of the actual proceedings of his representative in those distant islands, accompanied by a memorial respectfully requesting his Majesty's attention to the entire case. We subjoin a copy of the memorial and the Emperor's reply:—

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

London, Jan. 13.

May it please your Majesty,—We, the undersigned, with feelings of profound respect, beg to request your Majesty's obliging and considerate attention to the accompanying statement of Protestant missionary operations in the Loyalty Islands, South Pacific, and the suppression of these labours by M. Guillaud, Governor of New Caledonia, in the month of June, 1864.

Your Majesty needs not to be informed that the benevolent and religious classes of our countrymen have long been engaged in Christian and philanthropic efforts, with a view to extend the blessings of civilisation and true religion among heathen tribes and nations; and we confidently assure your Majesty that the deepest sympathies of the several Protestant missionary associations of Britain have been intensely excited by the painful facts narrated in the statement which we have now the honour to submit.

Many of the most successful efforts made by English Protestant missionaries have been accomplished among the debased and savage islanders of the South Pacific; and of this fact the past and present condition of the islands of the Loyalty Group supplies abundant evidence. Twenty years since, before Christian teachers visited those islands, murder and cannibalism were the common practices of the natives; and the lives of strangers who ventured upon their shores were often sacrificed and their bodies consumed. But now these horrid practices are of rare occurrence, and the character and habits of thousands of the people present a transformation over which the Christian philanthropist must sincerely rejoice.

We cannot, therefore, entertain a doubt that your Majesty will share in our deep regret that labours so highly beneficial should be prohibited or restrained, and that the disinterested and self-denying men by whom they have been accomplished should have been deprived of the pleasure of continuing their works of mercy for the further improvement of the islanders.

We are able confidently to assure your Majesty that the reasons assigned by the Governor of New Caledonia for the oppressive measures he adopted are mistaken and unfounded. The English missionaries were accused of denationalizing the native Christians of Lifu by teaching them the English rather than the French language; whereas there was, probably, not a single native who understood a word of English, the missionaries having learnt the language of the people in order to give them instruction in the only way in which it was practicable. The representation, also, that the missionaries had encouraged the islanders to resist the French authority, was equally unfounded, as the Governor of New Caledonia had never claimed any authority in Lifu up to the period when these hostile proceedings were adopted.

We are glad to know that the measures of M. Guillaud were adopted on his own responsibility, and that they require your Majesty's sanction to give them force and perpetuity, because we feel convinced, from your Majesty's well-known attachment to the great principles of social justice and religious freedom, that these oppressive restrictions will be revoked, and that the English missionaries will be allowed as heretofore to carry on their peaceful and beneficial labours, and, together with the native Protestant Christians, to enjoy without restriction the ministrations and ordinances of Christianity.

We beg to assure your Majesty that such an enlightened and generous exercise of your Imperial prerogative will be gratefully appreciated by all classes of our countrymen, and by none more highly than the friends of Christian missions whom we have the pleasure to represent.

With every sentiment of profound respect, we have the honour to be,

Your Majesty's most faithful servants,

SHAFTESBURY.  
CHICHESTER.  
A. C. LONDON.  
ARTHUR P. STANLEY, Dean of Westminster.  
WARREN S. HALE, Lord Mayor.  
THOMAS DAKIN, Sheriff of London and Middlesex.  
ROBERT BESLEY, Sheriff of London.  
JAMES ABBISS, Alderman.  
JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE, Alderman (Ex-Sheriff of London.)  
D. H. STONE, Alderman.  
THOMAS CAVE, Ex-Sheriff of London and Middlesex.  
A. KINNAIRD, Treasurer of the London Missionary Society.  
S. MORTON PETO, Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society.  
ARTHUR TIDMAN, Secretary to the London Missionary Society.  
HENRY VENN, Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.  
EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society.  
WILLIAM B. BOYCE, Secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The following is the Emperor's reply:—

Tuileries, Jan. 24, 1865.

Gentlemen,—I have received the complaints which you have addressed to me relative to the recent proceedings of the Governor of New Caledonia, in the Loyalty Islands. I have caused a letter to be written to Commandant Guillaud, condemning any measure which might impede the free exercise of your ministry in those distant countries. I am certain that, far from raising difficulties in the way of the representatives of the French authority, the Protestant missions, like the Catholic, will aid it in spreading amongst the aborigines of that archipelago the benefits of Christianity and civilisation.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

A communication has been received by the Rev. Wm. Tyler, from the French Minister of Marine, in acknowledgment of a letter addressed by that gentleman to the Emperor on the subject of the interruption of the labours of the Protestant missionaries at Lifu. The following is a copy of the French Minister's note:—

Ministry of Marine and the Colonies,  
Paris, Jan. 3, 1865.

Sir,—The Emperor has transmitted to me the petition which you have addressed to him, in which you call his attention to the events that have taken place at Lifu, in May last, and solicit the protection of his Majesty for the missionaries established in that island.

His Majesty instructs me to inform you that the English residing at Loyalty may count on the protection of France; that if, for the opening of schools, and the acquisition of ground of which they have need, they have fallen into the error of not demanding the necessary authorisations in conformity with the general regulations for our possessions in those parts, they have but to make that demand, and those authorisations will be immediately accorded. In short, that they shall in no respect be hindered in the exercise of their ministry, so long as there shall result from it no embarrassment to our authority.

Since the 26th October last, instructions in this sense have been addressed to the Governor of New Caledonia.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND THE COLONIES.

The letters of the Emperor and his Minister quite confirm the opinion we expressed last week, that the French are not likely to surrender Lifu and the other islands they have seized.

#### VISCOUNT AMBERLEY ON THE REFORM QUESTION.

In our last number we gave a telegraphic summary of a great reform meeting held at Leeds, presided over by the Mayor, and addressed by Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., the Rev. W. Thomas, Independent minister, and others, at which a resolution was adopted, asserting it to be the duty of the Government to bring forward a Reform Bill during the coming session. The chief interest of the meeting centred in the speech of Lord Russell's eldest son.

Lord AMBERLEY, on coming forward to speak, was greeted with prolonged acclamations, the audience rising. After some introductory expressions of acknowledgment, he said:—

The subject upon which I am now called upon to speak, is one upon which I may be said to have especial historical connection. (Cheers.) Nor does it all detract from the gratification with which I have responded to your call that I have been invited here, not on account of any personal merits of my own, but simply as the son of that statesman by whom the first great Reform Bill was introduced. (Cheers.) Many of the principles which were urged in 1831 and 1832 in favour of reform by the Ministers of that time, are applicable now for the further extension of reform—(Cheers)—and in the same way many of the arguments brought forward to defeat reform then are constantly brought forward to oppose its extension now. (Cheers.) I am glad to have the opportunity of witnessing one of those great meetings which furnish the best and most emphatic contradiction to the statement so often and so pertinaciously advanced, that the people of England do not care about the franchise. (Cheers.) I am not about to dispute or deny that statement, although I must say it generally proceeds from a



rather suspicious quarter. It is made by those who, if they cannot entirely prevent the advance of this question, are nevertheless anxious to put off the new reform as long as possible. But if it be true that the people do not care about reform, the conclusion I should draw is the direct opposite of theirs. They advance it in order to impress on Mr. Bright and others the hopelessness of persisting in a cause, while they have not the sympathy of the people. Now, it seems to me, if the people are indifferent to the possession of votes, that ought to be regarded as a national misfortune. (Great cheering.) It is called contentment, but it appears rather the contentment of carelessness and ignorance, than of enlightened reason. (Cheers.) Therefore, if the people are really indifferent to this question, I would endeavour, by all means in my power, to put an end to that indifference—(cheers)—and if they really do not desire the possession of the political franchise, I would teach them to desire it. Such meetings as this, and the expression of clear and decisive opinions, are especially necessary, because the House of Commons is naturally reluctant to effect its own reformation, as there may be individuals anxious to correct the errors of their neighbours, but not particularly anxious to correct their own. There is a circumstance which is exceedingly surprising, and that is, that those who are so constantly talking of the popular apathy about reform say also that these listless people who have not the slightest desire for the possession of votes would, if once enfranchised, be converted into a frantic and unreasonable mob, who would carry everything before them; who would be determined to have everything their own way; and would listen to no voice in the councils of the nation that was not in harmony with their own. (Cheers.) It does seem a little strange and inconsistent that those who are so indifferent to the possession of power should yet be so immoderate in its use. (Laughter and cheers.) This argument about mob government was heard very loudly in 1831, when eminent statesmen used violent language against the Reform Bill; when Sir Robert Peel informed the House of Commons that if the bill passed there would be established one of the worst of despotisms, and a Parliament of mob demagogues instead of wise and prudent men; and Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, told that terrified assembly that the Lower House would be converted into a fierce Democratic assembly. But, after thirty years' experience, we have observed in the House of Commons no particular tendency either to abolish the House of Lords, overthrow the Church, or seize the property of the rich and divide it amongst the poor. (Cheers and laughter.) Therefore I think we may safely regard such predictions as a matter of very slight importance. A great difficulty undoubtedly arises when we come to consider "where shall the line be drawn." Upon this point the speech of Mr. Gladstone, to which one of our resolutions alluded, laid down a principle of the utmost consequence where he laid upon the opponents of extended franchise the burden of proof. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he considered it the natural state of a free people to be in possession of votes; and when any large body was not admitted to that privilege there ought to be some strong and sufficient reason given for this deprivation. This is a principle of the utmost value to constitutional government, and I should wish that future reformers might always bear it in mind. No doubt it is answered that for the interest of good government a large portion of the people must be excluded, because, if admitted, they would be violent and unreasonable. But representative institutions require that as far as possible the people should be admitted to the election of representatives; and the ultimate aim of representative institutions is not fulfilled when any considerable portion of the people are still debarred from the exercise of that privilege. If any very violent or sweeping measure were proposed, no doubt it might be a serious objection that it would place the whole power in the hands of a single class; but it is no objection to the moderate measures that are now proposed. Even if we were to propose much wider measures, I don't think it would be an entirely exclusive argument, and it is exceedingly unjust that on account of this objection, an important class should be deprived of power altogether. (Hear, hear.) When I see Mr. Frederick Peel, in his recent speech, saying that all classes and interests are at present fairly represented in the House of Commons, I must express my astonishment at the boldness of his language. (Cheers.) I quite perceive that land and capital are represented; but I am unable to perceive a fair representation of labour. (Great cheering.) There are great difficulties in the way of sudden changes, and, therefore, I am inclined to proceed by gradual and progressive steps; but I cannot think the task of reformers entirely accomplished until something more even has been done than the moderate measure of reform which is now proposed. I don't know when it may come, but still I trust the day may come when it will be possible that every intelligent and honest man, whatever the class to which he belongs, or whatever the employment which he pursues, may be admitted to the exercise of the franchise. (Enthusiastic cheers.) We are told that such extreme measures would make a violent change in the character of the constitution. For my own part, I should have no objection to a violent change in the character of the constitution provided only it were a change for the better. (Laughter and cheers.) The great Reform Act, might, I suppose, be described as a violent change, although effected by legal and peaceful means; but it was justly argued at the time, that its object was not to overthrow the constitution, but to remedy the anomalies which had crept in. But as it was then a serious anomaly that large towns like your own and Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, should be entirely unrepresented, it is also a serious anomaly that a large and important class of the inhabitants of those towns should be entirely without representation now. (Cheers.) There is some difficulty in effecting a large increase in the representation, because it is supposed that a poor and unintelligent class of voters would come in who might be peculiarly liable to the influence of bribery. I will not disguise my opinion that a man who accepts a bribe in exchange for his vote is utterly unworthy of the franchise—(cheers); and in admitting the labouring classes, it would be necessary, as far as possible, to teach them that the man who accepts a bribe violates a public trust, and that he is as criminal as the man who, being entrusted with a sum of money by another, makes use of it for himself. I don't pretend that in this way we should entirely get rid of bribery, for I believe there would still be many who would be unworthy of the privilege of voting. That is an unfortunate circumstance, but I cannot look upon it as a conclusive

objection to the enfranchisement of the working classes, nor is it an objection that could be made with very good grace by the upper classes, unless they could say that their own political morality were immaculately pure. (Loud cheers.) Really, to hear the way in which some persons talk against the enfranchisement of the poor, we might suppose that the rich never employed improper and illegitimate influences at elections; man employed money for purposes of corruption; never voted, or induced others to vote, except upon the loftiest and most patriotic grounds. (Laughter and cheers.) In endeavouring to teach the poor not to sell their votes, I think we should impress lessons of the same kind upon the rich. (Cheers.) It is said there are many low down in the population entirely uneducated, who would be led away by any demagogue who may happen to command their sympathies. I do not deny that absence of education is a serious objection, and that it is of great consequence that education should precede enfranchisement; although I believe, also, that enfranchisement conduces to education. But there are two modes of influencing the votes of electors. I have heard that the great landowners find their powers of persuasion very great over the minds of tenants—(laughter); and I confess if I had to choose I should say the method employed by the demagogues is infinitely the more constitutional and straightforward. (Cheers.) I have not disguised my opinion that it might be wise to defer the enfranchisement of those who are uneducated or unfitted by want of interest in political affairs. That I conceive to be a principle not so much of a Conservative as of a Radical description, for if pushed to its logical conclusion, I should warn Conservatives how they accepted it. (Laughter.) Let me ask you to fix your attention for a moment on that very venerable and respectable body—the House of Lords. You will find there, no doubt, some who are able men, and admirably fitted for their position; but I am afraid you will find others who, coming there simply by hereditary right, are not so fitted; some who have had no political convictions, because they simply adopt the opinions of the family—(laughter)—and of whom it cannot be said that either by their intellects or by any reason they are fitted to exercise the great privilege of their seat in the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.) Yet those men, whose range of political ideas is confined within remarkably narrow limits, are permitted to sit and vote in that House, and to obstruct the legislation of the country. (Great laughter, followed by loud cheering.) You will have been able to gather from my remarks that I am not one of those who regard the advance of democratic opinions with particular alarm. (Laughter and cheers.) There are dangers in democratic, as in every other form of government; nor do I say it would be possible to dispense with every kind of safeguard against its errors or excesses; but I cannot look upon the abolition of distinctions and lines of demarcation between various classes with displeasure or regret. I believe that those distinctions which democracy tends to get rid of are not real and natural, but the false and artificial distinctions created by society. You will yourself perceive it to be a false and unnatural condition of society which asserted idleness to be on a level with industry, and folly with wisdom, or ignorance and incapacity on a level with knowledge and ability. It is my opinion that these distinctions will not be got rid of by any form of Government, but that they will still subsist; but the false distinctions, which produce mischief rather than benefit, will, I believe and hope, gradually disappear. One which I trust to see gradually disappear is the present distinction in this country between the governing classes and the classes who are governed. By this, I mean that I do not approve of that state of society which gives some men a peculiar facility for entering on a political career, and which makes it more difficult for others to take the same line, although the ability of those excluded may be greater than that of many who are easily admitted. (Cheers.) The ideal of representative government requires that every class of the community should be equally interested and concerned in the maintenance of order, the preservation of freedom, and the adoption of such laws as may be most conducive to the general welfare. It is this ideal towards which I believe that you specially may combine with us in bringing this country nearer and nearer; it is for you, the working classes, in furtherance of this object, to combine energy with patience, resolution with discretion, a firm and unwavering adherence to your demands with courtesy and charity to those who still regard them with suspicion and dislike. (Cheers.) And thus, although you may safely leave it to the eloquence and talents of others to urge your claims upon the House of Commons and upon the country, it is for you yourselves to add the final and convincing proof of the justice of your cause. (Cheering.)

A reform meeting was held on Wednesday night at Manchester. Such was the desire of the people to attend, that the Free-trade Hall, one of the largest buildings in the kingdom, was unable to accommodate all who wished to be present, and a supplemental meeting took place in the Assembly-rooms. Mr. G. Wilson was in the chair. Among the speakers were Mr. Bazley, M.P., the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Handel Coasham, Mr. Edmond Beales, and other gentlemen. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and resolutions were adopted similar in spirit to those carried at the Leeds meeting on the previous evening.

On Thursday the people of Rochdale met, the Mayor in the chair, and passed a series of resolutions urging the necessity for a measure for the extension of the franchise. On Friday there was a similar meeting at Nottingham, the Mayor also presiding. It was attended by Mr. Paget and Sir R. Clifton, the borough members, and resolutions similar in tone to those passed at Leeds and Manchester were adopted.

"REDEEM YOUR PLEDGES."—Under this heading the *Norfolk News* publishes an article on the professions and promises by which the Liberal party obtained office, and appends to it a selection from the reform speeches of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in 1859 and 1860. The extracts are very piquant, and might furnish good texts for a Rochefoucauld.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**WESTMINSTER.**—General Sir De Lacy Evans has issued an address to his constituents acquainting them that at the next election he shall not be a candidate for their suffrages. The name of Sir John Romilly is mentioned as a candidate. In some quarters Mr. Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has been suggested; whilst the name of Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker, is very freely mentioned as a Liberal-Conservative candidate.

**LAMBETH.**—In anticipation of a vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. Williams from public life, Mr. Cave, who was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex the year before last, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate, in conjunction with Mr. Doulton, one of the sitting members. Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Q.C., son-in-law of the Hon. E. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, who for many years represented the borough, is also mentioned.

**MAIDSTONE.**—It is announced that Mr. Edward Ladd Betts, of Preston Hall, and Mr. J. Wardlaw will contest this borough with Mr. Charles Buxton and Mr. Lee, the sitting members.

**NEWPORT.**—Mr. O. Wykeham Martin, formerly member for West Kent, has announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of Newport, Isle of Wight.

**TRURO.**—It is stated that Captain the Hon. John Vivian is a candidate in the Liberal interest for the seat vacant at Truro by Mr. Montagu Smith's appointment to the judicial bench.

**NEWCASTLE.**—A contest is foreshadowed in connection with the representation of Newcastle. The coming candidate is Mr. Alderman Cowen, chairman of the River Tyne Commissioners, who, at a meeting convened for the purpose in the town-hall, on Tuesday week, will be publicly invited to contest the borough at the next election. The requisition already bears the signatures of upwards of two thousand electors.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

**SALFORD.**—Last week meetings were held of both sections of the Liberals in Salford—the one which supported Mr. Massey, and the section which supported Mr. H. Ashworth when Mr. Massey first offered himself. Mr. Massey's friends nominated Mr. Oliver Heywood, the banker, but he declines to come forward, finding he could not unite all sections of Liberals. The other section had several names before them, but ultimately a vote was taken on the names of Mr. T. B. Potter (brother of the late Sir John Potter), and Mr. John Cheetham (some time since member for the southern division of the county), and the majority was in favour of Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter, however, declined in favour of Mr. Cheetham. That gentleman consented to stand, and on Friday night addressed a crowded meeting of the Liberal electors. After a speech from Mr. Henry Rawson, in which the well-known Liberal opinions of Mr. Cheetham were repeated, the assembly almost unanimously adopted him as the candidate for the borough. The Conservatives talk of an opposition, in the hope that their candidate will have the support of the Roman Catholics, numbering some 400 or 500 votes for the borough; but so far the field is clear for Mr. Cheetham, who has fairly got the start, with a general and district committees, which have commenced a vigorous canvass of the electors.

**BUTESHIRE.**—The election for the county of Bute has ended in the return of Mr. Boyle, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of fifteen over Mr. Lamont.

## PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN AMERICA.

In the course of a reply which appears in the *Daily News*, to an article in the *Manchester Examiner*, criticising some sentiments of his in a preceding letter, Professor Goldwin Smith says:—

I have not said, nor is it true, that "the South are fighting for the right of Secession." The great slave-owners of the South are fighting for slavery, and for the erection of a great slave empire. The Southern people, so far as they are fighting for anything, and not merely under the pressure of the oligarchy, are fighting for State right. Jackson was fighting for State right, and so I believe is Lee. The object of the slaveowners is wicked, and therefore compromise with it is impossible. The object of the Southern people is not wicked, and therefore compromise with it is not impossible. Compromise with it is better than internecine war. My critic approves State right. But what does he mean by it? What is the ultimate guarantee of the right? It must be either force or a legal remedy. And what legal remedy can there be, but something in the nature of a legal power of secession?

Suppose the Pacific States to have, as they one day may have, a population of a hundred millions, and suppose them to be convinced that it is better for them to live under a Government separate from that of the Atlantic States—are they to be coerced by arms? Is this the doctrine of the *Manchester Examiner* and *Times*? If it is, it is nearer to the maxims of despotism than I, as a sincere friend of freedom, should feel it safe to go.

In case nature should ever point to a division of this vast Confederation (which I by no means say or believe that she will), the mere absence of a legal provision for peaceable separation will not prevent her from taking her course.

"How," we are asked, "can terms be offered to a rebellious power?" I must confess that to treat the whole of the Southern people as "rebels" after an independent existence (no matter how commenced) of four years, seems to me rather a serious undertaking. The Federals have never dealt with any individual Confederate who has fallen into their hands as a rebel. How, then, can they deal with the States as rebel States?

I do not suppose that negotiations can be hopefully commenced with Jefferson Davis and his associates, who are selfish conspirators, playing a desperate game. Bu



I do think it possible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with the separate States, over which the profligate oligarchy of Richmond is manifestly losing its usurped power.

I have not said that peace is at hand, but that since the decisive overthrow of slavery the possibility of peace has come into sight. If this opinion is thought absurd, all I can say is that it is in accordance with a view of the revolution which has not been hitherto belied by events.

With the Government at Richmond, I repeat, I believe no terms can be made; but to the separate States, some of which were dragged into the conspiracy against the wish of the mass of their people, and most of which have already suffered fearful punishment, every concession should be held out which reason and the honour of the nation will permit. This statesmanship as well as humanity prescribes. Fearful enough, as it is, will be the legacies of civil war. And if the more violent of the American journals are goading on the nation to extremities against the "rebels," that is the very reason why every right-minded man should do his best to infuse a spirit of moderation. A victory in civil war is a victory over brethren; and it is not complete unless it restores not only the bond of obedience, but the bond of affection.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Saturday the Queen held a Privy Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Clarendon. The sheriffs for 1865 were appointed. Earl Granville, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Duke of Somerset had audiences of the Queen. Earl Granville remained at Osborne after the Council, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales returned from Osborne to Marlborough House. They went to the Lyceum on Saturday, and on Sunday morning attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, from Matthew vii. 13, 14.

Mr. Massey, late M.P. for Salford, who is proceeding to India as Finance Minister, was on Saturday sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

It is stated that Mr. Montagu Edward Smith, Q.C., the Conservative member for Truro, and not Mr. Lush, has been appointed to the puisne judgeship rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Williams. Mr. Smith had an extensive practice both in London and on the Western Circuit, and bears a high reputation as a sound lawyer.

We (*Globe*) understand that Mr. Dodson, M.P. for East Sussex, will be nominated by the Government as successor to Mr. Massey in the post of Chairman of Committees, and that his appointment will be proposed to the House as soon as it meets.

General McClellan arrived at Liverpool on Sunday in the *China*. He is accompanied by his wife, child, and servant, and will, it is understood, spend the year in travelling over Europe, for the double purpose of recruiting his wife's health and of studying European military science.

On Monday evening Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli gave the customary banquets to their supporters in Parliament.

Mr. W. P. Gardner, of Dublin, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Liverpool.

### Taw, Assize, and Police.

**CHARGE OF SCUTTLEING A SHIP.**—The trial of Captain White and his mate Sutton on the charge of having scuttled their ship, the *Snowdrop*, was resumed at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday. It was proved by witnesses that the ship had undergone extensive and costly repairs just before setting out on her last voyage, and that the venture on that voyage showed every prospect of its being a favourable one. Both the prisoners also received the highest testimonials as to character. The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoners, and their verdict was received with a burst of applause in the court.

**THE BROMPTON ORATORY CASE.**—At the Westminster Police-court, on Thursday, application was made to Mr. Arnold, the sitting magistrate, for summonses against Father Bowden, of the Brompton Oratory, and other persons alleged to have been connected with the abduction of the girl M'Dermott. The magistrate did not consider that sufficient evidence had been adduced to justify the granting of the summonses, and therefore refused the application.

**THE CROWN AND PATENT RIGHTS.**—The Court of Queen's Bench on Friday gave judgment in the patent case of *Feather v. the Queen*, on which there has recently been such an elaborate argument. It was a claim by the applicant for compensation for the infringement of his patent by the Lords of the Admiralty in the construction of the *Enterprise*. The Crown demurred to the petition of right on two grounds—first, admitting the infringement—that the Crown had a perfect right to use the patent, which was one of a process manufacture, without payment to the inventor, and also in the manufacture of any article required by the Crown, but that if they called in the services of the patentee, that then he was entitled to such remuneration as was agreed on between him and the officers of the public department. The second objection was that a petition of right was not the proper remedy for a claim in tort. The court, in an elaborate decision, gave judgment for the Crown.

**THE RAPPANNOCK CASE.**—This case, "*The Queen v. Rumble*," was concluded on Saturday in

the Court of Queen's Bench, after having occupied four days. After the Solicitor-General had at some length replied on behalf of the Crown, to some points of the evidence which related to the enlistment of the men, a jurymen remarked that they might perhaps save some trouble by stating now that they had made up their minds that Mr. Rumble was not himself aware at the time he hired the men of the character of the vessel. (Loud laughter.) The Lord Chief Justice said that he should wish to draw their attention to certain parts of the evidence before they decided that point, as it had a strong tendency to show that he was aware of its character at the time. The learned Solicitor-General then went through the evidence at length, pointing out how it bore upon the various points of the case, and concluded by begging the jury to support, at all costs, those beneficial laws which enabled her Majesty the better to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the country. The Lord Chief Justice then summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict of "Not guilty" upon all the counts of the indictment. The verdict was received with loud applause. The jury applied for an additional remuneration, as they had been engaged four days in the case. The Solicitor-General agreed to allow them four guineas each.

### Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 149 during the week.

**PRISON DISCIPLINE.**—At a meeting of the reformatory section of the Jurisprudence Department of the Social Science Association, held on Monday night, Captain Cartwright read an interesting paper on prison discipline. He expressed himself in favour of the separate system, progressive dietaries and progressive labour, and strongly urged the establishment of a system for the registration of criminals. Great evils arose in the county prisons from the want of uniformity, and he thought the association should support provisions in the Gaols Bill to be introduced in the session just commencing with the view of securing a similarity of treatment in all the local prisons.

**THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Six new members elected during the recess will make their appearance in the House this week—to wit, Lord Courtenay, for Exeter, vice Edward Divett, deceased; the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, for Hastings, vice Lord Harry Vane, now Duke of Cleveland; William Morris, for Carmarthen, vice David Morris, deceased; Lord Augustus Charles Hervey, for West Suffolk, vice Earl Jermyn, now Marquis of Bristol; William Davenport, for Bromley, vice Richard Spooner; and Mr. Boyle for Rutshire. There are two vacancies, Tralee and Salford.

**EMANCIPATED SLAVES.**—MEETING IN EXETER HALL.—A public meeting will be held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15. Mr. Levi Coffin, a member of the Society of Friends, deputed by the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, and the Rev. Dr. Haynes, deputed by the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York, will address the meeting, and be followed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, M.A., Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., Mr. William E. Baxter, M.P., and by other friends of the Slave. Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., will take the chair at seven o'clock.

**POPULAR LECTURES IN CHAPELS.**—A large crowd assembled on Monday evening in Surrey Chapel to hear a lecture on "The Purpose of Life," from the Rev. T. Jones, of Bedford New-town Chapel. The Rev. Newman Hall presided. The lecture was replete with interest and instruction, and at the close it was announced that next Monday the Rev. S. Martin would lecture upon "Insides and Outides," Alderman Abbas presiding. On the same evening T. C. Turberville, Esq., delivered his lecture on "The Martyrs in the Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty of the Seventeenth Century," in Fetter-lane Chapel. The frequent and hearty applause of the audience testified their appreciation of the sentiments and ability which characterised the lecture. The Rev. R. G. Harper presided.

**THE METROPOLITAN HOMELESS POOR ACT, 1864.**—The following statement shows the extent of accommodation which has been provided by the Guardians of the unions and parishes within the metropolis for the homeless poor, under this act:—

Prior to the passing of the act the aggregate accommodation was for 997 persons only.

|                                                                                                                      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. On the 30th of December, 1864, the accommodation had been increased to                                            | 1,400 |
| 2. The accommodation now is for                                                                                      | 1,676 |
| 3. The average number of this class in the workhouses on each night of the week ended the 30th of January, 1864, was | 380   |
| 4. The average number on each night of the week ended the 28th of January, 1865, was                                 | 574   |
| 5. The highest number on any night of the latter week was                                                            | 611   |
| 6. Thus, when the greatest number of beds were occupied, there were beds unoccupied                                  | 1,065 |

**SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.**—The Rev. W. G. Lynam, rector of Castle Froome, Hereford, writes to *The Times*:—"Four months ago I ordered a cwt. of dry beef from Messrs. Gordon and Co., 11, Orange-court, Liverpool, who sell the beef at 2d. a lb. Since that time the cottagers of this neighbourhood have bought more than 19cwt. of the beef. I order the beef for them, according to their request, from Liverpool, and I have it weighed out to them at my house, in quantities of ½cwt., ¼cwt., or 14lb., at cost price, with the

addition of the expense of carriage. The consumption of the beef is a proof of its value, but the following are some of the remarks of the cottagers:—"I can carry a greater weight since I have eaten the beef." "I do not eat nearly so much bread as formerly." "I do not get hungry so soon as I did." "Wait till the harvest, and I will show them how to use the sickle." I have said to some cottagers, "Your children look stronger since they have eaten the beef." Some cottagers and some children cannot eat the beef, but the great majority of them like it. There are two kinds of beef, the dried and the pickled beef. Many cottagers buy the dry beef, because they think it more economical; but I prefer the pickled beef. The cottagers in this neighbourhood seldom taste fresh beef or mutton; the introduction therefore of the Montevideo beef is of great benefit to them. I make almost daily excellent pea-soup from it, either for my own table, or for distribution to the poor."

**PLUNDERING JEWELLERS' SHOPS.**—There would seem to be an organised system of burglary having for its object the plunder of jewellers' shops. Between Saturday night and Monday morning the shop of Mr. Walker, jeweller, of Cornhill, was entered by thieves, his safe was broken open, and jewellery valued at several thousand pounds was stolen. The burglars seem to have gone to work in a most systematic manner. They must have secreted themselves on Saturday night in rooms occupied as offices above the shop, then cut a hole through the ceiling into the shop of a tailor, next door to Mr. Walker, and afterwards made their way through the floor into the room where the jewellery was kept. The curious thing is that the policemen on duty near the shop never seem to have discovered that a robbery had been committed, although a light was kept burning inside, and panes of glass in the doors admitted a view of the safe-room. It was only when the shop was opened by Mr. Walker's assistant on Monday morning that the robbery was discovered. In Manchester the shop broken into was that of Mr. Howard, at the corner of Market-street and Corporation-street. The *modus operandi* seems to have been very much the same here as in Mr. Walker's case. The thieves got clear off with the whole of Mr. Howard's stock. Attempts were made on other jewellers' shops in Manchester, but they failed.

**THE FREED SLAVES OF AMERICA.**—A meeting of ministers of different denominations took place on Thursday at the Baptist Mission-house, Moorgate-street, to confer with the Rev. D. C. Haynes, D.D., a special delegate of the National Freedmen's Relief Association of the United States to this country—the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., in the chair. Prayer having been offered by the chairman, Dr. Haynes explained that the object of the delegation was to represent the charitable, educational, and missionary aspects of the cause of the freed people in the United States, now numbering about two millions, and constantly increasing. The delegation (which consisted chiefly of himself and his son, the Rev. L. M. Sargent Haynes) had come to this country because they believed that the ministers of religion and the charitably disposed would sympathise with them, and aid them in their work. They had been three years engaged in endeavouring to carry out the present object, through the church and its ministers, and with very considerable success. They had raised no less than 500,000 dollars; but with all their success they had found it impossible to meet more than a tithe of the necessities of their coloured people. The association was formed immediately after the war commenced, at the suggestion of Mr. Secretary Chase; and though there were other institutions of the same kind in different parts of the United States, which had sprung up simultaneously, yet all worked harmoniously, and with one common object. The present association was composed of persons of all denominations, and the work had grown so rapidly that it was utterly out of their power to relieve thousands from suffering, and in numerous instances from death itself. The effect of President Lincoln's proclamation was to free in law three millions and thirty thousand of the slaves of rebel masters out of a total of about four millions; and two millions, being free in fact, were now in the lines of the army. For the most part the old men and old women and little children were in distressing circumstances. The solution of the great question which now agitated the United States, was that, at the close of the war, the slaves would work as before, but they would work as freed men, and be paid for their labour. He thought that a matter of such vast importance was well worthy the attention of the charitable; and as the only way in which the delegation could accomplish their object was through the influence of the clergy, he trusted that he should not make this appeal in vain. A brief discussion took place, in the course of which several gentlemen expressed their sympathy with the cause, and their determination to aid it to the utmost of their power, by allowing Dr. Haynes the use of their pulpits for the purpose of sermons, or by any other practical means at their disposal. A resolution was ultimately proposed to the effect that the meeting, having listened to the testimonials in favour of the Rev. Dr. Haynes, from the National Freedmen's Aid Association, New York, and other respectable parties in the United States, and having heard his lucid and satisfactory statement respecting the condition and prospects of the freed population in the Southern States, and the efforts made on their behalf by the national Government and various benevolent associations in the United States, earnestly commend the object of his visit to the deep sympathies and earnest support of all the ministers and churches and philanthropists in Great Britain. This resolution was ultimately agreed to, and the meeting separated.



## Literature.

## SHAW'S "SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE."

In a recent number of the *Nonconformist* (April 27, 1864), we noticed Dr. Smith's excellent edition of Mr. Shaw's "Manual of English Literature." The present is a companion volume, containing the "specimens needed for the illustration of its predecessor," though the compiler has used a sound judgment in refraining from the attempt to illustrate every author referred to there. On the whole, it strikes us as drawn up with excellent judgment. Beginning with a few brief but characteristic specimens from the Anglo-Saxon and semi-Saxon periods—interesting chiefly for their diction—the stream begins to widen and deepen with Chaucer, reaching, in what is somewhat unsatisfactorily described as the Elizabethan age, its full power and volume. One of the best features of Mr. Shaw's "manual" was the amplex of its treatment of the drama of that period. The extracts here presented, though well chosen, might with advantage have been increased in number, especially as the authors illustrated—Ben Jonson, Ford, Webster, Shirley—are out of the reach of the majority of young students. The "theological writers of the Civil War and Commonwealth" are a storehouse from which some precious things have been culled. We are especially thankful to see a fine passage—headed "Thoughts on Death and Immortality"—from that treatise so full of coruscations of genius, the "Hydriotaphia" of Sir Thomas Brown. We cannot refrain from transcribing one grand sentence, so different from the often insipid beauties of "elegant extracts":—

"Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave; and solemnising natiivities and deaths with equal lustre. To subsist in lasting monuments, to live in their productions, to exist in their names, and predicament of chimeras, was large satisfaction unto old expectations, and made one part of their Elysium. But all this is nothing to the metaphysics of true belief. To live indeed is to be again ourselves, and which being not only a hope, but an evidence in noble believers, it is all one to lie in St. Innocent's churchyard as in the sands of Egypt; ready to be anything in the ecstasy of being ever, and as content with six foot as with the moles of Adrianus."—P. 133.

The inimitable Fuller supplies two fine specimens, "The Good Schoolmaster" and "The True Gentleman," from the "Holy State": while enough of the gorgeous pageantry of Jeremy Taylor is allowed to pass before the eye to kindle a longing for more. Milton, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, and the better known though not always greater authors, are, as might be expected, well represented. We could have spared Cowley's "Character of Cromwell," however remarkable (as it unquestionably is) as a specimen of stately and elaborate rhetoric. A few of the modern pieces seem to us scarcely chosen with the same purity of taste as the earlier ones. Those from Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, are indeed all that could have been desired: but Lalla Rookh was always caviare to us; and the well-known parody of "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene" seems to us about as worthy of poetical fame as Monk Lewis's skeleton Ballad itself. Our incomparable letter-writers, Horace Walpole and (how different a man!) William Cowper, are represented by some excellent specimens; while the great orators of the latter part of the last and commencement of the present centuries, have been also judiciously laid under contribution. Taken as a whole, this is decidedly the best selection of the kind with which we are acquainted.

## A BATCH OF VERSE.

It is a long while since we strung together a few volumes by such of our minor singers as have enough of poetic feeling to excite mild sympathy, or of pious purpose to command respect; varied by the attempts of others who fain would sing, but cannot. When we formerly were more indulgent to this class of writers, we found ourselves deluged with their productions, and we hardened ourselves against them. But we are never sorry to see the proofs and fruits of a cultivation of verse by those who show intellectual faculty to which delicacy may be imparted by practice, or strength of natural feeling which it may refine and tone. And if both these exist, and religion become their informing spirit, the verse produced will almost certainly utter experience, reveal thoughts, breathe aspirations, which meditative and pure minds will find passingly pleasant, even if no clear trace, no lingering sound, be left in the memory.

\* *Choice Specimens of English Literature. Selected from the chief English Writers, and arranged chronologically.* By THOMAS B. SHAW, M.A., author of the "Student's Manual of English Literature." Edited, with Additions, by Dr. WM. SMITH. Murray.

All the verse before us has not even this excellence, but it unquestionably belongs to *The Brook by the Way: Original Hymns and Poems*, by ANNA SHIPTON. (Morgan and Chase), in which is so much that evidently proceeds from calm contemplation, from spiritual feeling, from purest moral purpose, that there is not a page but gives pleasure to the reader; while the sense of melody in words combines with a quiet imaginativeness to give a true grace to the author's compositions. Yet not in the deep sense are they poems. The "Hymns" have not the universal meaning and strong clear utterance that gives sacred verses fitness to social singing; and the "Poems" have too much of the subjective and sentimental. We extract about half of what we think one of the very best of them.

## THE WAYSIDE WATCHER.

"All the day you sit here idle,  
And the Master at the door!  
The fields are white to harvest,  
And our labour almost o'er.  
You are dreaming, you are dreaming!  
Time is gliding fast away;  
See! the eventide is waning,  
Soon shall break eternal day."

"Brother, my hand is feeble,  
My strength is well-nigh spent:  
I saw you all at noon-day,  
And I marked the way ye went.  
I cried, 'God's blessing on them,  
What a favoured band they be!  
But I'll watch upon the highway,  
God may find a work for me.'"

"Yet you tarry, yet you tarry,  
Said the labourer again.  
'You may idle on the highway,  
And wait all day in vain.  
'Tis easy labour 'waiting';  
On the dusty road we tread  
To toil within the vineyard:  
Go out and work instead."

"The watcher smiled and answered,  
'My brother, is it so?  
Who waiteth on the Master,  
The Master's will shall know.  
He hath taught me one sweet lesson,  
I have learnt it not too late,  
There is service for the feeblest  
That only stand and wait.'"

"I sat me by the hedgerow,  
No burden could I bear,  
But I often thought how blessed  
In the field to have a share!  
The loving Master whispered,  
Through the often lonely day,  
'Still wait on Me, thou weak one,  
The lame shall take the prey.'"

"Not long I tarried watching:  
A wayfarer drew nigh,  
He was weary, sad, and hungry,  
For the glowing sun was high,  
His foot lagged faint and fainter,  
His eyes were downward cast:  
That labourer by my lattice  
At early morn had passed."

"I drew him 'neath the trellis  
Of the vine's inviting shade,  
Down by the soft green pasture  
Our Shepherd's love hath made.  
I fetched him from the streamlet  
Fresh water for his feet,  
I spread the bread before him,  
And bade him rest and eat."

"He bathed in the bright fountain,  
And then, refreshed and strong,  
He journeyed on rejoicing;  
You could hear his happy song.  
Where, on the dusty wayside,  
The traveller had been,  
Stood One in heavenly beauty,  
With more than regal mien."

"I thank thee," said the stranger,  
'For all thy cares afford,  
For rest and food, and welcome  
Beside thy simple board.'  
'Nay, Lord,' I said, 'what succour  
Have I bestowed on Thee?'  
'Thy service to my servant  
Hath all been done to me.'"

"Oh! it was well worth watching,  
A summer's day alone;  
Well worth the weary waiting,  
To hear His sweet, 'Well done!'  
Is it too small a matter,  
That in man's foolish pride  
He scorns one heart to gladden,  
For which the Saviour died?"

"Oh, ever-blessed Master!  
The harvest field is fair,  
And Thou hast better servants,  
Than thy weak one, everywhere.  
Thou never hast forsaken  
One waiting by the way;  
Still meet me with a promise,  
That the lame shall take the prey!"

We shall not attempt to discriminate the individualities of talent displayed in the little volume entitled *Poems*, by THREE SISTERS (Hatchard and Co.)—for, although ladies who think so sensibly and verily so fluently receive our deferential acknowledgments of their merits, we are not able to say that it would repay us, or any reader of their book, to note the differences of character or of gifts that distinguish "Mary-Frances" from "Ellin-Isabelle," and both these from "Margaret-Elenora." The former is the most prolific, and in various styles;—her lowest not being better than this:—

"The Surrey cots, the Surrey halls,  
Both are to me most dear;

And not a Surrey sound but falls  
Like music on my ear;  
For O, sweet Surrey well I love!  
And may earth's joys combine  
With choicest blessings from above,  
On Surrey hearts to shine,  
And peace and plenty evermore  
Round Surrey homesteads twine."

We know Surrey pretty well, and love it too; but we don't know that there is anything in a "Surrey sound" that differs materially from rural sounds in Sussex, Monmouth, or Westmoreland. The whole piece, stuck in the first place too, is a piece of gushing nonsense. Mary-Frances can do better, though perhaps not very well. We'll take part of

## "THE KING OF CAPREIRA."

"A king on his sea-girt isle,  
A king in his peaceful home,  
Where the blooming vineyards round him smile,  
And the shores are fringed with foam."

"His palace—a simple cot,  
Circled by fresh free air,  
Where malice and envy enter not,  
For all is humble there."

"His titles—a spotless fame,  
Renown'd through the land of his birth,  
And far above honours an unsullied name,  
More precious than all on earth."

"His crown—not a circlet of gold,  
But gallant deeds nobly done;  
His sceptre—the good sword, trusty, though old,  
That freedom for millions has won."

"His grandeur—a table spread  
With nature's simplest roots,  
And water cool from the fountain head,  
And early summer fruits."

"His subjects—the poor dumb friends  
That feed from their master's hand,  
And the loyal heart-homage which fondly blends  
With the love of each distant land."

"His splendour—a little boat,  
With all things for fishing stored,  
Proud on the ocean's blue bosom to float,  
With its owner safe on board."

"His body-guard—strong right arms,  
To shield him from dangers and cares,  
A phalanx of love that no calumny harms,  
And myriads of blessings and prayers."

We cannot get anything better out of Ellin-Isabelle than—

"How pleasant in the merry May  
Among the shady trees to stray,  
When all is calm and still;  
To linger in the groves and vales,  
And listen while the nightingales  
Melodiously trill."

A genuine piece of school-girl verse, to be readily paralleled or excelled by the privately-communicated "poems" of any number of young ladies in the well-known establishments of Miss Dragon, the Mesdames Propriété, or the Southampton Ladies' Collegiate Institution, with graduated masters in the principal departments. From Margaret-Elenora, whose pieces though last are not least in merit, we borrow these lines—and so the "Three Sisters" will speak for themselves,—

"A rainy day, a grey bleak day,  
With only gusts of wind to break  
The dim monotony, and shake  
The strong trees till they bow and sway."

"And eventide is drawing near,  
Must this sad Autumn day so die,  
Without one ray of brightness nigh.  
The closing hour to charm and cheer?"

"There, out along the west, behold!  
Breaks forth a sudden line of light,  
And soon the sky, long dimm'd, is bright,  
Is robed in purple gemm'd with gold."

"In gold and purple like a king,  
So goes the Autumn day to rest;  
Goes down into the glowing west,  
In all his royal jewellery,—

"To where the pure, bright apple-green,  
Out in the quiet distance shines,  
Barr'd with long purple-pencil'd lines,  
Like some clear lake with isles between."

"And so the day dies royally;  
The golden light to crimson grows,  
Till, hush'd into a calm repose,  
Slumbers the silent star-lit sky."

We hope that many ladies will write such verses—and that very few will publish them. They may delight the little world of home and friends; but the great world outside has no concern with them.

From the Preface to *Homely Pictures in Verse*, by JOHN YOUNG (Glasgow: Gallie), we learn that the author—who is responsible for two previously published volumes—is of the working class; is a sufferer, all but totally blind, and having a lame right hand; is thus disqualified for the work of his former occupation, as a carter; has been an inmate of a workhouse; and has been enabled, by the encouragement given to his verse, to make himself a home and to enjoy something of domestic felicity. Many of his compositions are in the Scottish dialect. We like the heart, the good sense, and "the mother wit" of the man. If not a poet, he is a genuine singer in his own modest way; and considered relatively to his life and circumstances, his effusions can hardly fail to be interesting to his readers.

*Lays and Lyrics of the Blessed Life.* By MARIANNE FARNINGHAM. (Christian World Office). The "pub-



"lisher's preface" to this fourth edition contains an acknowledgment, in which said publisher "unites with the gifted author," of "the generous welcome given to the work by the Christian public"; together with an assurance that "no person familiar with its contents will hesitate to admit that even yet the circulation of the volume has fallen greatly short of its manifest merits, whether regarded in its poetical or religious aspects." Such prefaces seldom introduce anything that has sufficiently high quality to make its own impression. Turning to the "Poems," which we are informed have occasioned "a multitude of communications expressive of the delight and benefit imparted by the perusal of them," we are sorry but not disappointed to find the staple such as the following.

"Who has not felt that there are sounds of music in the trees?  
Who does not love those wild wood-notes struck by the fitful breeze!  
Whose spirit has not thrilled with awe amid the mighty rush,  
Or melted into tenderness beneath the sudden hush?  
They are God's temples, and they all speak solemnly of Him,  
Throughout the day's majestic reign or in the twilight dim;  
'Tis well together 'neath their roof, and 'mid their organ-peal,  
To breathe the deep emotion which our burdened spirits feel."

We are not contemptuous or discourteous towards this volume when we say that it manifests no original thought or imagination, but is full of earnest faith and simple feeling, and is written with extraordinary fluency. The author has no range of ability, and almost every piece is as good as any other, and of the same general complexion. There are echoes of other writers in not a few; as in

"This where I waiting stand  
Is not my fatherland—  
Is not my home;  
Only a pilgrim here,  
Over the desert drear  
Sadly I roam."

A portrait of the author is prefixed.

It will be judged that Mrs. Shipton's volume seems to us immeasurably superior to the others we have noticed; and we wish to add that we place it in the present group partly for variety's sake, and partly for the dismissal at once of the little pile at the corner of the table.

For the latter reason we will include *Poems*, by JOHN GREET (F. Pitman), in this notice.

"Now, in the stole  
Of fair Cybele, mother of the gods;  
Or Dian, huntress wild, or azure-zoned  
Latona, or the fair who won the prize  
For beauty, by King Priam's son adjudged;  
Or corn-wreathed Ceres, as with roses fed,  
And nursed in sunshine; or Hebe, pensive;  
Or she, of Thea and Hyperion born,  
Weeping her Memnon slain in orient dew,  
As ope the lids of morn. The fertile vales  
Are to Vallonia sacred; and the flowers  
Are typified by Flora."

—and we are breathless. Something less learned and less lofty—here, "The Wreck of the Amazon,"—

"The moon, for fear, has shrunk within  
Her 'inter-lunar cave';  
Nor sea-gulls dip their plumes beneath  
The iris-cinctured wave."

"The awe-struck night, with black portent,  
Bemoan's the seaman's lot;  
While frightened mermaids haste in quest  
Of far-off coral grot."

"The whale, with giant-paddle, cuts  
A track athwart the deep;  
And Polypi, whole fathoms down,  
Their nightly vigils keep."

"But lo! the vengeful element  
Its widening empire spreads,  
Nor spares the unconscious voyagers  
Within their pensile beds."

"Both fore and aft the flames aspire;  
The pumps are plied in vain;  
While death-gasps, shrieks, and sobs rebuke  
The sempiternal main."

Enough, in all conscience! says the reader; but there's plenty more like it. It's something to get a little fun out of a book, whether the author means it or not.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the Hands of the Rebel Authorities.* (United States Sanitary Commission.) This volume contains the report of a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Delafield, the Hon. Clark Hare, and the Rev. T. Walden, with two others, appointed by the United States' Sanitary Commission to ascertain by investigation the true physical condition of prisoners recently discharged from confinement at Richmond and elsewhere within "the rebel lines." These commissioners—who acted independently of the Committee of Congress charged with inquiring into alleged Confederate barbarities to prisoners—were appointed with the alleged belief that, as including medical men, a distinguished judge, and a prominent Philadelphia clergyman, and as "known to be removed from any political affiliations and prejudices," they might be depended on simply to ascertain the truth, and to report the facts as they were. They have here presented a narrative, supported by

evidence. They maintain that the humane practices of modern warfare have been disregarded,—that the captives were hungry day and night, and suffered the gnawing pains of famine, with its dreams and delusions; that they became weak and emaciated (and ghastly photographs are given of the entire naked bodies of some prisoners recently exchanged); that they were poisoned by foul air and overcrowding, that in winter they were exposed to the cold without shelter and without covering; and that thousands have miserably perished, while thousands more have become hideously and hopelessly diseased. No excuse from circumstances is admitted; for it is further stated that the evidence of "rebel prisoners" in the hands of the States shows them to have been altogether ignorant of the nakedness to which the Union soldiers were subjected in the South, and to have been, on the whole, unusually well cared for. The report seems to favour the conclusion that the Confederates have had "a deliberate and horrible scheme," of which all these sufferings of prisoners were part, "contrived for the purpose of depleting the Northern armies, and discouraging their soldiers." We enter into no details; the book is a dreadfully painful one: we see no reason to doubt the fairness of the Commissioners, or the general truth of the evidence; but manifestly we have the case stated at the strongest. However, the Supplement, containing the memorial of the prisoners at Andersonville to the President, in August last, and the Letter to Colonel Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, seem to support the case made out; and whether the facts are known or not to the nobler portion of the Southern people, there has, we fear, been committed an iniquity unworthy of a civilised and chivalrous, not to say Christian, race of men.

*The Parables of Our Lord.* By Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT. (T. Nelson and Sons.) The author, well known and highly esteemed for his thoroughly individual and wisely practical work in illustration of the Book of Proverbs, has peculiar fitnesses for the popular exposition of the Parables; and the work now before us is to be welcomed as perhaps the best on the subject for general readers that has been produced of late years. An Introduction contains some sound remarks on the use of analogy in moral teaching, on the true nature of the parable, and on the qualities requisite to the spiritual interpretation of the parables of the Saviour. We really cannot convey our own impression of the character of the work in a more truthful manner than in the words of the author's preface:—"It is neither a compend of criticism, nor 'merely a series of sermons': he has 'endeavoured to combine the substance of a critical investigation with the direct exhortation which becomes a minister of the Gospel.' We can testify that it has been thoroughly studied, with both largeness of view and minute attention to detail; and that it is exceedingly judicious in interpretation and application—though we do not assent to every particular theological statement or implication. Its one great fault is that it is greatly too diffuse; and, not precisely meeting either the need of those who would search out an interpretation, or who would acquire, in scattered moments, materials for thought drawn from the richest and most suggestive of all sources of truth, will probably exert its full influence only on the comparatively few readers who will give it the deliberate and protracted reading its weight and extent demand."

*Facts and Incidents in the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. T. N. Toller, Kettering.* By T. COLEMAN. (John Snow.) Mr. Coleman was brought up from infancy under the ministry of the late Mr. Toller, was acquainted with the shorthand in which the preacher was accustomed to write his sermons, and has had "always 'unreserved access' to the MSS. What these furnish to this little volume will be welcome to all who revere Mr. Toller's name; and the facts and incidents with which Mr. Coleman has associated them will prove touching and edifying to those of his own generation who were privileged with the Kettering ministry, and to the children who have an inheritance in its fame and fruitfulness. But the first chapter seems to us a mistake; and the whole book is shapeless. The facts and extracts from sermons are advantageous to one another, and may be variously suggestive to ministers; but Mr. Coleman could have done something better with his materials.

*The Story of Four Centuries.* By H. L. L. (Thor. Nelson and Sons.) The object and character of this little volume are best stated in the preface. "It does not aspire to the title of a regular Church History of the First Four Centuries, but only offers a few 'narratives in connected order of the most remarkable events and distinguished characters of that period.' The style adopted, it is hoped, may suit the taste of intelligent young readers, and, by awakening their interest, may lead them afterwards to prosecute for themselves this important field of study." For this purpose it is admirably adapted. The author has presented in an attractive form the story of the lives and sufferings of the early Christians, commencing with the time of the Apostles, and ending with the death of Augustine. The records of the faithful testimony and self-denying labours of Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Polycarp, Origen, and others,—and later, the touching narrative of Monica's persevering love, crowned at length by the conversion and eminent holiness of Augustine, will be read with deep interest by almost all young persons. The book lays no claim to originality; it is but an

abridgement of "Joseph Milner's History of the Church of Christ," and the most objectionable feature in it is the perpetually recurring "Milner says," "Milner considers," "This, Milner thinks," &c., &c., but this need in no measure be a hindrance to its utility, and we can therefore confidently recommend it as a valuable book to be put into the hands of young readers. We need only add that it is printed in old-faced type, on toned paper, and is outwardly one which invites perusal. There is a frontispiece picturing the martyrs in the amphitheatre being made a prey to the lions, to which some will take exception.

*Tossed on the Waves.* By EDWIN HODDER. (Jackson, Walford and Hodder.) This book was brought out as a "Christmas Book," and a capital book for boys it is. Mr. Hodder tells a story remarkably well. His hero, Charles Harvey, wins the sympathy of the reader from the beginning and carries it with him, to the end of the volume. He is the best cricketer on the field, and carries off the first prize at school. With a boy's aversion to ostentation in religion, he soon shows that the "root of the matter" is in him, and comes out manfully on the side of Christ and holiness. He goes to Australia, and on the voyage wins the heart of a lovely girl with whom he discourses dangerously on "cloud-land," "moonbeams," &c., and whom he ultimately marries. Nearly all the characters in the book were either themselves passengers of the ship in which he sailed, or connected with them, and are only too happily united in disposition and aim to give a fair representation of real life. This is the fault of the book; it is otherwise one of great merit and interest, and breathes a healthy, God-fearing spirit. Boys, girls, adults, and even "old folks," will read it with eager interest.

*Joe Witless, or the Call to Repentance.* By ELIZA B. HUNTER. (Morgan and Chase.) This is not of the class of books which we can confidently recommend for the perusal of children. While there is much sound truth in it, and many lessons conveyed, which the young might profitably learn, there is too much of an arbitrary interpretation and arrangement of the plans of Providence. This must be more or less the case in stories of this kind where fiction is made use of, to show the workings of God in individual souls. Thus Joe Witless is suddenly converted in church by hearing the words, "I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." There appear no subsequent struggles, or hindrances, but Joe is at once "perfect," and his labours in the Sunday-school are attended with such success that three conversions take place in consequence of the repetition by three of his scholars of separate passages of Scripture in their homes. The book is written with much earnestness and devout feeling, but its tendency is to give rather a distorted view of life and its responsibilities.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

The two great features of the magazine literature of the month are an article on "The Theology of the Nineteenth Century," by Dean Stanley, which appears in *Fraser*; and another on "President Lincoln," by Professor Goldwin Smith, in *Macmillan*.

It will be a surprise to not a few who have observed the general tendency of *Fraser* of late, on theological and ecclesiastical questions, to find Dean Stanley choose it as the channel of communicating to the world his thoughts on the present state of theological science. Some will be grieved. This is not a convenient place—the brief and cursory notice of periodicals—to discuss the views propounded in this paper. It must be for the moment enough to say that many things with which all catholic and enlightened minds will sympathise are said; but there is a general indication of a leaning towards that party which may well be regarded with disapprobation by those who have still firm and intelligent belief in the integrity of the Bible and the reality of the supernatural. Reverence for the writer, and faith in his mental sincerity and religious devoutness, will make some things here written the more painful to those who yet cherish them. We now shall simply quote a few passages, without comment, by which the real character and bearing of Dean Stanley's views may be fairly judged:—

"The general results are as great as the particular gains. This is the only solution of (what we sometimes erroneously call the great question of the day) the question of inspiration. It is, properly speaking, no real theological doctrine which is at stake. What is or ought to be asked is a simple question of fact. These conflicts are the mere scintillations or filings thrown off by the friction between fact and theory. All that we have to ascertain is not what theories this or that man holds, or may claim to hold, about the Bible, but what are the actual characteristics of the Bible itself. Find what the sacred writers really said—what they really intended—and then, whatever it be, whether it be prose or poetry, poetry or history, exact accuracy,—scientific, historical, linguistic,—or manifold inaccuracies, contradictions, imperfections of language, science, and history,—that is part of the Bible, that is what must be included within the range of Biblical inspiration. Every fact that we thus ascertain from astronomer, geologist, scholar, or divine, is the best approach to the true solution of the only question at issue."

"The value of Internal Evidence—always, perhaps, the foundation of Christian belief everywhere—drawn out into philosophy by Anselm—has now been recognised in theory as well as in practice, in theology as well as in philosophy. And with this acknowledgment, how immensely is the burden of belief relieved; how greatly



is the whole question of miracles eased, when we agree with Dr. Moberly and Dr. Temple to say that 'we in this generation do not believe in the Gospel because of the miracles, but in the miracles because of the Gospel'; how greatly is our insight sharpened into the peculiar value of the prophetic teaching and of the evangelical history."

And, relatively to the question of a faithful and just representation of the person and life of our Lord:—

"This is theology in the very highest and most solemn sense of all, because this is an endeavour to ascertain what God is—what is the essence of the nature of God Himself. And to this same end conspire from all quarters all inquiries into this great subject. To know Christ—to ascertain the drift, significance, relative importance, of the tenderness, wisdom, truthfulness, love, comprehensiveness, elevation, of His whole appearance and of the several parts of it, is the object, we may say, of the deepest theological researches everywhere. For the sake of a nearer approach to Him, much that shocks, much that distresses, may be tolerated, must be endured. For the sake of this, passages even in Renan's work may be read with instruction. For the sake of this the 'Life of Christ,' by Ewald, to many amongst us perhaps hardly less distasteful, has been welcomed with ardour by one of the few learned Roman Catholic theologians of France as '*Le vrai tableau de la vie de Jésus.*'"

That the new movement in theology will succeed, is argued in seven considerations, of which this is the fifth:—

"It will succeed because it appeals so far as it can to certainties, because it distinguishes between essentials and non-essentials, and endeavours to fasten on essentials. It accepts facts wherever it can find them—facts of history, facts of science, facts of philosophy, above all, the eternal facts of the moral nature of God and of man. The line of posts that it undertakes to defend is less extended than heretofore, but the citadel is stronger. If by abandoning non-essentials and insisting on essentials, and accepting truth of all kinds, the theology of our Church appears to lose something that it had before, it gains much more. It gains in the solidity of its basis, it gains in the wide circumference of its interests. '*Vera sum,*' is its language, '*Nihil verum a me alienum puto.*'"

Macmillan is perhaps more interesting to the general reading world this month than for some time past. Professor Goldwin Smith's paper must alone detain us. In the course of his recent visit to the States he had an interview with the President; and he here sets down his impressions, and protests against the falsehood and malignity which have prevailed in the representation of the man and his policy by certain portions of the English press. The Professor is a witness in whom we have unlimited confidence, as to both his penetration and his truthfulness. Here again we simply place a few passages, and leave them to make their own impression.

"The President's face and figure are well known by likenesses and caricatures. The large-boned and sinewy frame, six feet four inches in height, is probably that of the yeoman of the north of England—the district from which Lincoln's name suggests that his forefathers came—made spare and gaunt by the climate of America. The face, in like manner, denotes an English yeoman's solidity of character and good sense, with something superadded from the enterprising life and the sharp habits of the Western Yankees. The brutal fidelity of the photograph, as usual, has given the features of the original, but left out the expression. It is one of kindness, and, except when specially moved to mirth, of seriousness and care. The manner and address are perfectly simple, modest, and unaffected, and therefore free from vulgarity in the eyes of all who are not vulgar themselves."

"In the course of the conversation he told two or three more of these stories—if stories they could be called,—always by way of illustrating some remark he had made, rather than for the sake of the anecdote itself. The writer recognised in this propensity, as he thought, not a particularly jocular temperament, much less an addiction to brutal levity, such as would call for a comic song among soldiers' graves, but the humour of the West, and especially of a Western man accustomed to address popular audiences, and to enforce his ideas by vivid and homely illustrations. You must have studied the American character—and indeed the English character of which it is the offspring—very superficially if you do not know that a certain levity of expression, in speaking even of important subjects, is perfectly compatible with great earnestness and seriousness beneath. The language of the President, like his demeanour, was perfectly simple; he did not let fall a single coarse or vulgar phrase, and all his words had a meaning."

"Mr. Lincoln encountered Douglas, the great champion of the Democratic party, in a series of these tournaments during the canvass of 1858, and the ability which he then showed laid the foundation of his national reputation. It has been pretended by correspondents of the English press that his speeches were made for him by reporters sent down by his party; but it is not very likely that Mr. Douglas and his friends would have allowed fictitious speeches to be substituted for those which their opponent really made. The story is merely an instance of the determination to maintain the theory that the President of the United States is nothing but a boor."

"That he is something more than a boor his address at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg will in itself be sufficient to prove. The greatest orator of the United States pronounced on that occasion a long, elaborate, and very eloquent discourse, with all that grace of delivery by which he is distinguished. The President, with a very ungainly manner, said these words:—

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honoured dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

"There are one or two phrases here, such as 'dedicated to the proposition,' which betray a hand untrained in fine writing, and are proofs that the composition is Lincoln's own. But, looking to the substance, it may be doubted whether any king in Europe would have expressed himself more royally than the peasant's son. And, even as to the form, we cannot help remarking that simplicity of structure and pregnancy of meaning are the true characteristics of the classical style. Is it easy to believe that the man who had the native good taste to produce this address would be capable of committing gross indecencies—that he would call for comic songs to be sung over soldiers' graves?"

"He keeps his main object—the preservation of the Union and the constitution—distinctly in view, and steadily directs all his actions to it. If he suffers himself to be guided by events, it is not because he loses sight of principles, much less because he is drifting, but because he deliberately recognises in events the manifestation of moral forces, which he is bound to consider, and the behests of Providence, which he is bound to obey. He neither floats at random between the different sections of his party, nor does he abandon himself to the impulse of any of them, whether it be that of the extreme Abolitionists or that of the mere Politicians; but he treats them all as elements of the Union party, which it is his task to hold together, and conduct as a combined army to victory."

"But Mr. Lincoln, it is believed, is one of the few public men in America who have never joined, or affected to join, in the profligate denunciations of England which were a part of the regular stock-in-trade of the Democratic party, and of the slaveowners who were its chiefs. Whether he is a great man or not, he is at least an honest one; he can feel responsibility; and his re-election was to be desired not only for the good of his country, but the peace of the world."

The Cornhill is remarkably interesting, but with a light momentary interest. It has no speciality calling for remark. "Armada" is continued in the most highly-wrought sensational manner—which only mastery of the inward movement of mind and feeling redeems from repulsiveness.

## Poetry.

### SONNET.

Through the great city's roar an infant's cry,  
Like a lost fledgling 'a heard amid the strife  
Of warring winds, sounds the first note of life,  
Struck by the Hand that tun'd the spheres on high.  
A discord thrills the soul of harmony  
With fuller music, as a thought that springs  
From tearful memory, sighing o'er the strings  
Of gladness, wakens life's grand symphony.  
The babe's first cry, the rush of busy men,  
The wail of pain, the last faint, trembling sigh,  
Rise like false music to the ear of God.  
His hand can strike them into tune again,  
Make jarring notes a tuneful memory,  
And fill the way with songs our bleeding feet have trod.  
W. K.

## Miscellaneous.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The following is the reply to the address of the Central Council of the above association to Mr. Lincoln on his re-election as President:—

Legation of the United States, London, Jan. 31.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that the address of the Central Council of your association, which was duly transmitted through this Legation to the President of the United States, has been received by him. So far as the sentiments expressed by it are personal, they are accepted by him with a sincere and anxious desire that he may be able to prove himself not unworthy of the confidence which has been recently extended to him by his fellow-citizens, and by so many of the friends of humanity and progress throughout the world. The Government of the United States has a clear consciousness that its policy neither is nor could be reactionary, but at the same time it adheres to the course which it adopted at the beginning, of abstaining everywhere from propagandism and unlawful intervention. It strives to do equal and exact justice to all States and to all men, and it relies upon the beneficial results of that effort for support at home and for respect and goodwill throughout the world. Nations do not exist for themselves alone, but to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind by benevolent intercourse and example. It is in this relation that the United States regard their cause in the present conflict with slavery-maintaining insurgents as the cause of human nature, and they derive new encouragement to persevere from the testimony of the working men of Europe that the national attitude is favoured with their enlightened approval and earnest sympathies.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Mr. R. Cremer, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the International Working Men's Association, 18, Greek-street, W.

THE LATE W. M. THACKERAY.—On the evening of Sunday week the Rev. William M. Taylor, M.A., delivered a sermon in his own church, United Presbyterian, Derby-road, Liverpool, for the purpose of directing public attention to the sad occurrences which recently took place in connection with the

wreck of the *Lelia* at the mouth of the Mersey. Towards the close of an able, eloquent, and impressive discourse from the words of Jeremiah, "There is no sorrow on the sea," the reverend gentleman related an interesting incident respecting the late William M. Thackeray, the eminent English novelist:—"When that eminent novelist was returning from America, and had arrived within a few hours of Liverpool, a Canadian minister on board was, after dinner in the saloon, referring to the happiness which the passengers had enjoyed together, and the solemnity of parting from each other never to meet again until the day of judgment, and, when he had ceased, Thackeray took up the strain, saying that what the reverend gentleman had spoken was very proper, and was, he was sure, responded to by the hearts of all present. But there was something else which he thought they should do before they separated. In his opinion they should join in expressing their thanks to God for His goodness to them during the last ten days upon the deep, and for bringing them in safety to their destination; and, at his request, the minister was called on by the company to lead their prayers as together they poured out their gratitude to Him 'who is the confidence of them that are afar off upon the sea.' I like to think of this in connection with the name of Thackeray; and the story, which is well authenticated and was told to me at third hand the other day, blooms in my eyes like an *immortelle* upon his grave."

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.—During the month of January the secretary, the Rev. H. Solly, has attended meetings in furtherance of the objects of the Union at Pendleton, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester (in the Mayor's Parlour, his worship having summoned and presiding over the meeting), Islington, and Plaistow. On the 19th inst. a conference for the discussion of subjects bearing upon the operations of the club took place at the rooms of the Wednesbury Working Men's Club, under the auspices of the South Staffordshire Association for the Promotion of Adult Education. The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton presided, and there were present several representatives of district clubs, chiefly working men. The Conference was followed by a meeting in the large room of the club, which was tastefully decorated. Lord Lyttelton, who again presided, said he had stated at a recent meeting at Dudley that, in consequence of the strike, some large employers of labour in the district had ceased to promote the educational improvement of their workpeople. He knew this was true, but not in the case of his friend Mr. Lloyd, and others like him. No doubt there had been intimidation, but nothing like what was common in former years. Educational agencies had wrought great improvement—one proof of which was that many who held positions of trust in the district works had been trained under them. His lordship thought that the working men's clubs were as much calculated to promote good feeling and habits amongst the working classes as superior institutions had done in the case of the higher. Mr. Solly having addressed the meeting at some length, and having complimented the promoters and members of the Wednesbury Club on their independence and self-supporting energy, and Mr. Samuel Lloyd having urged the formation of a cottage hospital for Wednesbury, the usual votes were moved by the rector; and the meeting, which was pronounced one of the most successful ever held in Wednesbury, terminated amidst mutual hearty congratulations. Mr. Solly also addressed meetings during last week at Brierly-hill, Cradley-heath, and Bilston, which were attended by various ironmasters, clergymen, and working men of the district.

## Gleanings.

The Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the British Gallery is now open.

The reappearance of the *Owl* on an early day is announced.

On Monday Blondin reappeared in public. He performed on the rope at the Agricultural Hall before an audience of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool on Friday last was 500,040 bales, against 262,490 bales at the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Lowe, of the Observatory at Beeston, Notts, states that earthquakes were felt in various parts of this country on the 26th and 27th ult., and on the 1st inst.

Turpentine punch is a popular remedy in the wards of the Meath Hospital. It is of especial service in the low stages of fever.—*Medical Circular.*

The *Levant Herald* notes the perversion of a Belgian girl, at Constantinople, to Mohammedanism. The motive appears to have been love of some young Bey.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the book entitled, "Our Eternal Homes," written by "A Bible Student," and published by F. Pitman, London.

Baron Liebig describes a new extract of beef which is being prepared in large quantities in Uruguay for consumption in Europe. Its nutritious qualities are highly spoken of, and it is said one pound of the extract will make sufficient soup for 120 persons, equal in strength to that obtained at the best hotels.

One of the most prominent professors of Berlin University, renowned for his philological lore, has gone mad, on a strange delusion that he has been robbed by a French hatter, at whose house he lodged, of certain valuable manuscripts, of which Napoleon III. has availed himself for the forthcoming "Life



of Caesar." He awaits the issue of that work to begin a lawsuit against the French Emperor.

**A LIGHT STUDY.**—A worthy baronet was gazing one evening at the gas-light in front of the Mansion-house, an old acquaintance came up to him and said, "Well, Sir William, are you studying astronomy?" "No, sir," replied the alderman, "I am studying gas-tronomy."

**A CONNUBIAL CONFAB.**—"Arrah, Pat, an' why did I marry ye, just tell me that—for its myself that's had to maintain ye ever since the blessed day that Father O'Flannigan sint me home to your home!" "Swate jewel," replied Pat, not relishing the charge, "an' it's meself that hopes I may live to see the day you're a widow, waping over the cowl sod that kivers me; thin, by St. Patrick, I'll see how ye'd get along widout me."

**NEW MOTIVE POWER.**—The model of a new electro-magnetic locomotive is now exhibiting at Versailles. Its inventors, MM. Bellett and Rouvre, assert that locomotives constructed on their principle could travel on ordinary railroads at the rate of 124 miles an hour! The power is obtained by magnetising and de-magnetising by means of a current supplied by a fixed battery; and, it is said, only a small part of the force developed is thus utilised.

**AN AGREABLE SURPRISE.**—Rev. Mr. Greene's congregation in Hatfield, Massachusetts, made their pastor surprise visits on Christmas evening and on New Year's-day, and left him 508 dols. in money, a barrel of sugar, a barrel of flour, 50lb. of butter, and wood enough to supply him for a year, besides many other articles of family use. This was in addition to many other valuable presents in money and family supplies during the year.

**A YANKEE "CLOSED."**—I am reminded of the only spiteful repartee I was ever goaded into making to an American critic on British peculiarities. A person I met once, and once only, remarked that he never conversed with an Englishman without looking afterwards on the floor for the H's his interlocutor had dropped. I took the liberty of retorting that the task must be a very disagreeable one, seeing how his countrymen were given to spitting over every floor they stood upon. I think I had him there; and I afterwards discovered that the remark of the ill-natured Yankee was not original.—*Mr. Sala.*

**A MISSING SERMON.**—A suggestive *contretemps* occurred in Exeter Cathedral on Sunday week. Archdeacon Bartholomew was to preach, but had lost his sermon. "In blank dismay," says the *Western Times*, "he turned up the Bible covers and cushion, the stool, and the desk, searched his pockets, descended to the pew in which he had been sitting, and enlisted in his service the keen eyes of the vergers—all in vain, the sermon was not in his pocket, nor was it in his head." In this difficulty the Venerable Archdeacon applied himself to the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, "who practically illustrated the advantage of extempore preaching by a capital discourse."

**THE LIFE OF JULIUS CAESAR.**—The *Press* of Vienna gives some account of the first volume of the "Life of Caesar," now in preparation for publication in Paris. That portion of the work will be exclusively devoted to the history of the Constitution of Rome, from the foundation of the city to the accession of Julius Caesar. There are a great number of notes extracted from German works, which the author has thoroughly examined, as is easy to discover in each page. Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon I. are mentioned in the work as being the most extraordinary men in history. The author explains the rapidity with which the Romans conquered Italy, at the same time showing that they established there a state of things preferable to what had previously existed; he terminates his observations with this axiom—"Only those things are irrevocably destroyed which can be replaced with advantage."

**ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.**—Some twenty years back or thereabout, I was breakfasting with my late lamented friend, Lord H. Seymour, when Decamps, the celebrated painter, was announced. During breakfast Decamps told us the following anecdote, which, he said, had occurred the day before:—A gentleman called at his lodging, on the third story, and asked the porter if M. Decamps was at home, and being answered in the affirmative, the visitor was about to ascend the staircase, when the porter called after him, and said, "As you are about to visit the artist, perhaps you will have no objection to carry with you his trowsers which I have just mended." "By all means," replied the stranger; "I shall be happy to render you this little service." Arriving at the door, the visitor rang the bell, and Decamps, on opening the door, to his utter amazement, recognised the Duke of Orleans, who laughingly presented to him the trowsers he had received from the porter.—*Gronow's Reminiscences.*

**"EXAMINATION" AT THE UNIVERSITIES.**—Numerous stories are always afloat of wonderful blunders in divinity; some of course, are inventions, and others facts, or founded on facts. Here are a couple of amusing specimens, which we credit with some foundation: Examiner—"What can you tell me about St. Paul?" Undergraduate—"He was also called Saul, and was brought up at the foot of Gamaliel." Examiner—"Yes, quite right. What do you know about Gamaliel?" Undergraduate—"It is a mountain in Galilee." The next, we believe, may be credited to Cambridge. Examiner—"Why did Moses leave Egypt?" Undergraduate (with hesitation)—"Why, sir—hem—hem—" Examiner—"Come, come, answer if you know." Undergraduate—"Well, sir, I suppose that little affair with Potiphar's wife!" For the following we do not attempt in any way to vouch, although we

have heard its authenticity strenuously asserted. Examiner—"Why was John the Baptist beheaded?" Undergraduate (falteringly)—"Because he would dance with Herodias's daughter."—*Cornhill Magazine* for February.

### Obituary.

**THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.**—Among the announcements in the news brought by the American mail last week was that of the death of Mr. Everett, formerly Minister of the United States to this Court. Mr. Everett was known to a large section of society in this country. In 1818 he was in England, receiving kind attentions from Scott, Mackintosh, Romilly, and others. On his return he addressed himself with vigour to the duties of his post, assuming at the same time the editorship of the *North American Review*. In 1824 he delivered the first of those occasional and ceremonial addresses for which he afterwards became famous. It was a discourse before a learned society, on "The circumstances favourable to the cultivation of literature in America." Since then he has delivered orations on almost every topic which the history, situation, and hopes of his country can suggest, and always to admiring hearers. Mr. Everett sat ten years in Congress, during the whole of which he was a member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. A very large proportion of the reports of committees presented during his membership were from his pen. In 1827 he addressed a series of letters to Mr. Canning on colonial trade. In the autumn of 1834 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, to which he was three times re-elected. His period of office was marked by the organisation of the Board of Education, the establishment of normal schools, the scientific and agricultural surveys of the State, and the establishment of a commission for the revision of the criminal law. In 1840 he again visited Europe with his family, and spent nearly a year in France and Italy. It was at this time that he was appointed Minister of his country at the Court of St. James's. In 1845 Mr. Everett returned home, became President of Harvard College, and published a collected edition of his own speeches. In 1852 he became President Fillmore's Secretary of State. During his administration the copyright convention with this country was negotiated. But the question which attracted most notice during his period of office was the joint proposition of England and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention guaranteeing Cuba in perpetuity to Spain. This proposition was declined in a despatch by Mr. Everett, which was marked by great ability. In 1853, Mr. Everett was elected a senator for Massachusetts, but was compelled to resign his seat in the following year by ill-health. Since that time he has not held any high office, although he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1860. On the great question which was big with the fate of his country the course of Mr. Everett was not satisfactory. Like Webster, and so many others, he sought the praise of moderation and good taste at the sacrifice of the sterner duties which were called for by the magnitude of the evil to be encountered. In 1826 Mr. Everett declared in the House that he was "ready to shoulder a musket to put down a slave insurrection." He lived to advocate a war to put down an insurrection of slaveowners.

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**KNIGHT.**—Jan. 30, at Penryn, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Knight, of a son.

**BRAITHWAITE.**—Jan. 31, at Theddington, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. M. Braithwaite, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**HOLMES-CLARKE.**—Jan. 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Shortwood, near Nailsworth, by the Rev. Thomas Shakespear, Samuel Holmes, Esq., of Egypt-villa, Nailsworth, to Miss E. Clarke, of Nailsworth.

**PAGE-BARRATT.**—Jan. 31, at the Independent Chapel, Desborough, by the Rev. Samuel Drakeford, Mr. Clark Page (organist of the above place of worship), to Dinah, second daughter of Mr. David Barratt, all of Desborough.

**BRIGHT-STEEL.**—Feb. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Hadleigh, Edward, youngest son of Mr. Edward Bright, Earlham, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Steele, Hadleigh.

**ROBERTSHAW-LONGFIELD.**—Feb. 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Holt, Wilts, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Thomas Robertshaw, Allerton, near Bradford, Yorks, to Miss Ellen Longfield, of Thoroton, near Bradford, daughter of Mr. James Longfield, of Holt.

**LOWE-HARRIS.**—Feb. 4, at the parish church, St. Mary-lone, by the Rev. Kirke Swann, M.A., F.R.A.S., cousin of the bridegroom, Captain Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, F.R.A.S., of Highfield House, son of the late Alfred Lowe, Esq., J.P. in the county of Nottingham, to Louisa Ruth Harris, the adopted daughter of Samuel Courtauld, Esq., of Gosfield Hall, Essex.

#### DEATHS.

**DENNIS.**—Nov. 15, at Nagerool, South Travancore, the Rev. J. J. Dennis, of the London Missionary Society, aged thirty-four years.

**TYLER.**—Jan. 19, at his residence, 24, Holloway-place, Holloway, after a short illness, Wat William Tyler, Esq., in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His end was peace.

**MORISON.**—Jan. 25, in the forty-seventh year of his age, John Edward, eldest son of the late Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., of Trevor Chapel, Brompton. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**WELLS.**—Jan. 27, at Chelmsford, W. C. Wells, Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

**BUZACOTT.**—Jan. 31, at 60, Huntingdon-street, Islington, Florence Sarah Louisa, the beloved child of the Rev. A. Buzacott, aged four years. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**BUTTEAU.**—Feb. 2, the Rev. Thomas Cyrus Butteau, of London, and formerly the Independent minister at Oulton, Norfolk, in the eightieth year of his age. His end was peace.

**BOWSER.**—Feb. 2, at his residence, Catherine-court, Trinity-square, William Bowser, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

**LOVELAND.**—Feb. 4, at Upper Sydenham, aged three months, Emily, only child of Isaac and Elizabeth Jane Loveland.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds have been heavy during the week with little variation. The last prices quoted were 89 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for money, and 89  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the account.

The General Provident Assurance Company have issued a new prospectus inviting applications for 50,000 shares, the first issue being 10,000. The directors state that they have already secured a business yielding nearly 20,000*l.*, and that the dividends hitherto paid have been at the rate of 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Temperance and homoeopathic assurers are respectively to be classed in distinct sections.

Among many prospectuses issued during the week is that of the "Registered Land Company." Its objects are to "facilitate the registration of titles to landed estates under the provisions of the 'Land Registration Act,' and also for the purchase of freehold land, the titles to which have been already registered, or are capable of being brought within the operation of the act." The capital is fixed at 1,000,000*l.*, with a first issue of 500,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares of 20*l.* each.

The "Metropolitan District Railways" is the title of a new project for completing the line of railway accommodation devised by Government called the "Inner Circle." It will extend from Trinity-square, Tower-hill, in the City, to Brompton, the termini of the Metropolitan Extension railway lines, with intermediate stations at Mark-lane, King William-street, Cannon-street (for the Bank of England), Bridge-street (Blackfriars), Norfolk-street (Strand), Charing-cross, Westminster-bridge (Houses of Parliament), Victoria Station, Sloane-square, Cromwell-road, Brompton, Gloucester-road (South Kensington), Kensington and the Richmond-road (West London Extension). The line will pass alongside the New Thames Embankment, parallel to the Strand and Fleet-street, on to the very heart of the City. The amount of capital is fixed at 3,600,000*l.*, of which 2,250,000*l.* is to be first subscribed.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, February 1.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

|                 |             |                     |             |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued .. | £28,384,365 | Government Debt     | £11,015,100 |
|                 |             | Other Securities .. | 3,634,900   |
|                 |             | Gold Coin & Bullion | 13,734,365  |
|                 | £28,384,365 |                     | £28,384,365 |

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

|                      |             |                       |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities | £11,023,211 |
| Reserve .....        | 3,514,283   | Other Securities ..   | 18,920,772  |
| Public Deposits ..   | 5,841,452   | Notes .....           | 7,853,315   |
| Other Deposits ..    | 14,417,994  | Gold & Silver Coin    | 726,859     |
| Seven Day and other  |             |                       |             |
| Bills .....          | 466,428     |                       |             |
|                      | £38,523,127 |                       | £38,523,127 |

Feb. 2, 1865.

G. FORBES, Deputy Cashier.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 6.

The show of English wheat this morning was very small, and the picked samples realised about the rates of this day week. Some portion of the supply, being in bad condition, was not disposed of. We have no change to note in the value of foreign wheat, and the sale to-day has been limited. The trade for barley is very dull, and prices nominally the same as last week. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of foreign oats are moderate, nevertheless the trade remains without animation. Our dealers are careless buyers to-day, and the sale has been restricted to a few necessitous buyers, who can supply themselves on rather lower terms than this day week.

#### CURRENT PRICES.

|                    | Per Qr.  |                   | Per Qr.      |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------|
|                    | s. d.    |                   | s. d.        |
| <b>WHEAT—</b>      |          | <b>PEAS—</b>      |              |
| Essex and Kent,    |          | Grey .. ..        | 31 to 34     |
| red, 1863 .. ..    | 35 to 39 | Maple .. ..       | 35 37        |
| Ditto 1864 .. ..   | 36 41    | White .. ..       | 32 36        |
| White, 1863 .. ..  | 39 45    | Boilers .. ..     | 33 37        |
| " 1864 .. ..       | 40 46    | Foreign, white .. | 34 37        |
| Foreign red .. ..  | 37 42    |                   |              |
| " white .. ..      | 40 50    | <b>RYE .. ..</b>  | <b>26 23</b> |
| <b>BARLEY—</b>     |          | <b>OATS—</b>      |              |
| English malting .. | 29 33    | English feed ..   | 18 22        |
| Chevalier .. ..    | 34 35    | " potatoe ..      | 22 26        |
| Distilling .. ..   | 23 26    | Scotch feed ..    | 17 21        |
| Foreign .. ..      | 21 32    | " potatoe ..      | 20 25        |
| <b>MALT—</b>       |          | Irish black ..    | 17 22        |
| Light .. ..        | 51 63    | " white .. ..     | 18 23        |
| Chevalier .. ..    | 61 62    | Foreign feed ..   | 16 21        |
| Brown .. ..        | 47 51    |                   |              |
| <b>BEANS—</b>      |          | <b>FLOUR—</b>     |              |
| Ticks .. ..        | 31 35    | Town made ..      | 37 40        |
| Harrow .. ..       | 33 37    | Country Marks ..  | 29 35        |
| Small .. ..        | 36 39    | Norfolk & Suffolk | 27 23        |
| Egyptian .. ..     | 32 34    |                   |              |

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6*d.* to 7*d.*; household ditto, 5*d.* to 6*d.*

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 6,573 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 2,021; in 1863, 2,142; in 1862, 821; in 1861, 1,221; in 1860, 1,207; and in 1859,



2,479 head. For the time of year the supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day was somewhat extensive, but its quality was by no means first-rate. Sales progressed slowly, but at full quotations. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were moderately good, and in fair average condition. The beef trade ruled firm, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, to the extent of 2d. per 8lbs., and a good sale was effected. The best Scots and crosses realized 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,800 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 195 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 100 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was small, but most breeds were in but middling condition. About one-third of the supply was out of the wool. The mutton trade was firm at fully last week's prices. The general top figure for mutton was 6s. 2d. per 8lbs. Downs and half-bred tegs, with prime fleeces, produced quite 6s. 4d. per 8lbs. Shorn Downs sold at 5s. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off steadily at former quotations, viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. Prime small pigs commanded extreme rates, but large hogs were very dull.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

| s. d.                 | s. d.   | s. d.                | s. d.  |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|
| Inf. coarse beasts, 3 | 8 to 4  | Prime Southdown 6    | 0 to 6 |
| Second quality 4      | 8 to 5  | Lambs 4              | 4 to 5 |
| Prime large oxen 5    | 2 to 5  | Lge. coarse calves 4 | 4 to 5 |
| Prime Scots, &c. 6    | 4 to 6  | Prime small 5        | 2 to 3 |
| Coarse inf. sheep 4   | 4 to 10 | Large hogs 3         | 4 to 3 |
| Second quality 5      | 0 to 5  | Neatm. porkers 4     | 0 to 4 |
| Pr. coarse woolled 5  | 6 to 10 |                      |        |

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, February 6.

These markets are tolerably supplied with most descriptions of meat. Generally speaking, the trade is slow at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

| s. d.             | s. d.  | s. d.            | s. d.   |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------|
| Inferior beef 3   | 0 to 3 | Small pork 4     | 4 to 4  |
| Middling ditto 3  | 8 to 4 | Inf. mutton 3    | 10 to 4 |
| Prime large do. 4 | 2 to 4 | Middling ditto 4 | 4 to 4  |
| Do. small do. 4   | 4 to 4 | Prime ditto 4    | 4 to 4  |
| Large pork 3      | 4 to 2 | Veal 4           | 0 to 5  |

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

TEA.—Business has been dull, the trade having been engaged with the samples of the large quantity to be offered at public sale this day.

SUGAR.—The market has remained dull, and only good grocery descriptions have sustained former prices. In the refined market a fair amount of business has been entered into at steady rates.

COFFEE.—There has been a moderate enquiry for colonial descriptions, and late prices have been generally well supported.

RICE.—East India descriptions have been in good demand, and have realised former rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,043 firkins butter, and 2,565 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 14,870 casks of butter, and 804 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a slow business, but the quantity on hand is so trifling all must be required at good prices. Foreign sells well; best Dutch advanced 2s., but other descriptions were 2s. lower. Bacon: the sale during the week was slow, and at the close prices gave way 1s. or 2s., which induced the dealers to operate, and a fair quantity was disposed of. Sales of best Waterford made at 60s. free on board. Lard a good deal enquired for; holders require advanced prices.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 6.—The supplies on sale of potatoes at these markets are moderately good, and there is a fair supply of foreign produce on offer. On the whole the trade is steady, and very little change has taken place in prices from Monday last. The import into London last week amounted to 76 tons from Havre, 211 Rouen, 125 Dieppe, and 98 bags from Rotterdam.

SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 6.—During the past week the trade has been quiet. Red cloverseed has been less active, but with limited supplies holders are firm, and where sales have been made full prices have been paid. White seed remains unaltered. Trefails have been in good demand, with trifling supplies of new foreign.

WOOL, Monday, February 6.—We have again to report a slow demand for most descriptions at reduced prices. Scarcely any business has been passing on continental account, and the supply of wool on offer is very moderate.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Feb. 4.—The demand for flax is by no means inactive, at late rates. Hemp moves off slowly, yet its value is unaltered, clean Russian being quoted at 30l. to 32l. 10s. per ton. Jute moves off heavily at a reduction in prices of about 5s. per ton. Coir goods are a slow sale, at late rates.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 6.—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, at about previous quotations. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 41s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; 41s. 6d. for February to March, and 41s. 9d. to 42s. for March, and 43s. to 43s. 3d. for the last three months' delivery. Town tallow is selling at 41s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 2d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Feb. 6.—The oil trade is still devoid of activity. Lined oil is dull at 32s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is flat, at 45s. for foreign refined. Spermin is in active request, at 80l. per ton. Most other oils are a slow sale. French spirits of turpentine are worth 68s. per cwt.

COALS, Monday, February 6.—Market heavy. With the steamers the price for the best coals is to be arranged the next day. Fresh arrivals, 9; left over 2—11; 50 at sea. Holywell, 16s.; Wylam, 16s.; Hartley, 14s. 9d.; Tyne, 14s.; Walker, 12s.; Norton Anthracite, 22s.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THE KNIFE SUPERSEDED.—All afflicted with ulcers, diseases of the bone, inflammation of the joints, should read this testimonial to the curative powers of these healing and purifying remedies. Mr. John Allen, 17, Denmark-street, Leicester, suffered severely from a bad foot for three years, during which long period he was under surgical treatment without any perceptible benefit. He resolutely objected to amputation, which seemed the only course open till he providentially tried Holloway's remedies, these gave him great relief, and at last completely cured him. Spots, blemishes, sores, and skin diseases, arising from impoverished blood or a reckless course of life, may be removed by the judicious use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

### Advertisements.

THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACH-FIELD, GREAT MALVERN, Receives a LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

FILMER & SONS' UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS, 31, 32, and 34, BERNERS-STREET, W. Attention is requested to these spacious Show-rooms, which are among the largest in London, containing a great variety of every description of Furniture, of the best quality and moderate price.

## PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,

AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED

New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

\* \* \* New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

## SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

## ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

\* \* \* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT) MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed

FRANKS, SON and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

## SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS, WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE, BY USING

Field's Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets, 4d. & 6d. Each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the name of J.C. and J. FIELD is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Works,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

## CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Have adopted for the Military Stations,

FIELD' Prize Medal PARAFFINE CANDLE,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. & J. FIELD,

Who beg to caution the public against any spurious imitations. Their label is on the Packets and Boxes.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale and for exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S., where also may be obtained their

CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, AND THE NEW CANDLE, Self-fitting and no Paper or Scraping.

## TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Oz." and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, & Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR is much recommended FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR SPONGE CAKE.—Half-pound of Corn Flour, quarter or half-pound of butter, and two tea-spoonsful of Baking Powder, to be very well mixed together. Take three eggs, and beat the yolks and whites separately for fifteen minutes; then add to them quarter-pound bruised white sugar; mix all together, flavour to taste, and beat for fifteen minutes; put it into a well-buttered tin, papered all round two inches deeper than the tin; bake in a quick oven or one hour.

PANCAKES.—One pound of Flour, one tea-spoonful of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, and a little Salt, mix well dry; add an Egg or two beaten up, and sufficient Milk to make a thin batter, and fry at once with lard or butter.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, Used in the Royal Laundry AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 26s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 25s.; best Silkestone, 23s.; Clay Cross, 22s. and 21s.; Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

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